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ABSTRACT

This report is a summary of data currently available on several important aspects of Montana Public Post-Secondary Education. It includes information on structure and governance as well as institutional missions, programs, enrollments, degrees, faculty, income, expenditures, and admissions policies. The final section contains a series of tables that make state-to-state comparisons for higher education. This report is intended as a reference document for the commission throughout their study and constitutes the most comprehensive information assembled to date on the Montana system of postsecondary education and its components. It is equally valuable as an illustration of the difficulties of developing a comprehensive and compatible data base. Lists of the officers and membership of governing boards and councils of Montana postsecondary education are included in the appendix. (Author/PG)

ED 095747

STAFF REPORT NO. 3
MONTANA POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION TODAY

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January, 1974

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ERRATA

Page 1, paragraph 2, line 5	date should read data
Page 22, paragraph 2, line 5	comma after July
Page 32, line 2	district should read districts
Page 32, footnote, line 2	State Community College Coordinator should read Acting State Community College Coordinator
Page 39, paragraph 6, line 2	Commissioner of Higher Education should read United States Commissioner of Education
Page 142, paragraph 3	delete lines 1 through 7, beginning with Attachment and ending with program, retain the source cited
Page 176-178	delete Appendix and insert replacement.

INTRODUCTION

This report is a summary of data currently available on several important aspects of Montana Public Post-Secondary Education. It includes information on structure and governance as well as institutional missions, programs, enrollments, degrees, faculty, income, expenditures and admissions policies. The final section contains a series of tables which make state-to-state comparisons for higher education.

This report is intended as a reference document for the Commission throughout our study. Supplements will be added as additional data becomes available.* In addition, the reports of the Commission's Technical Consulting Groups are expected to provide more precise and current date on many important aspects of Montana Post-Secondary Education.

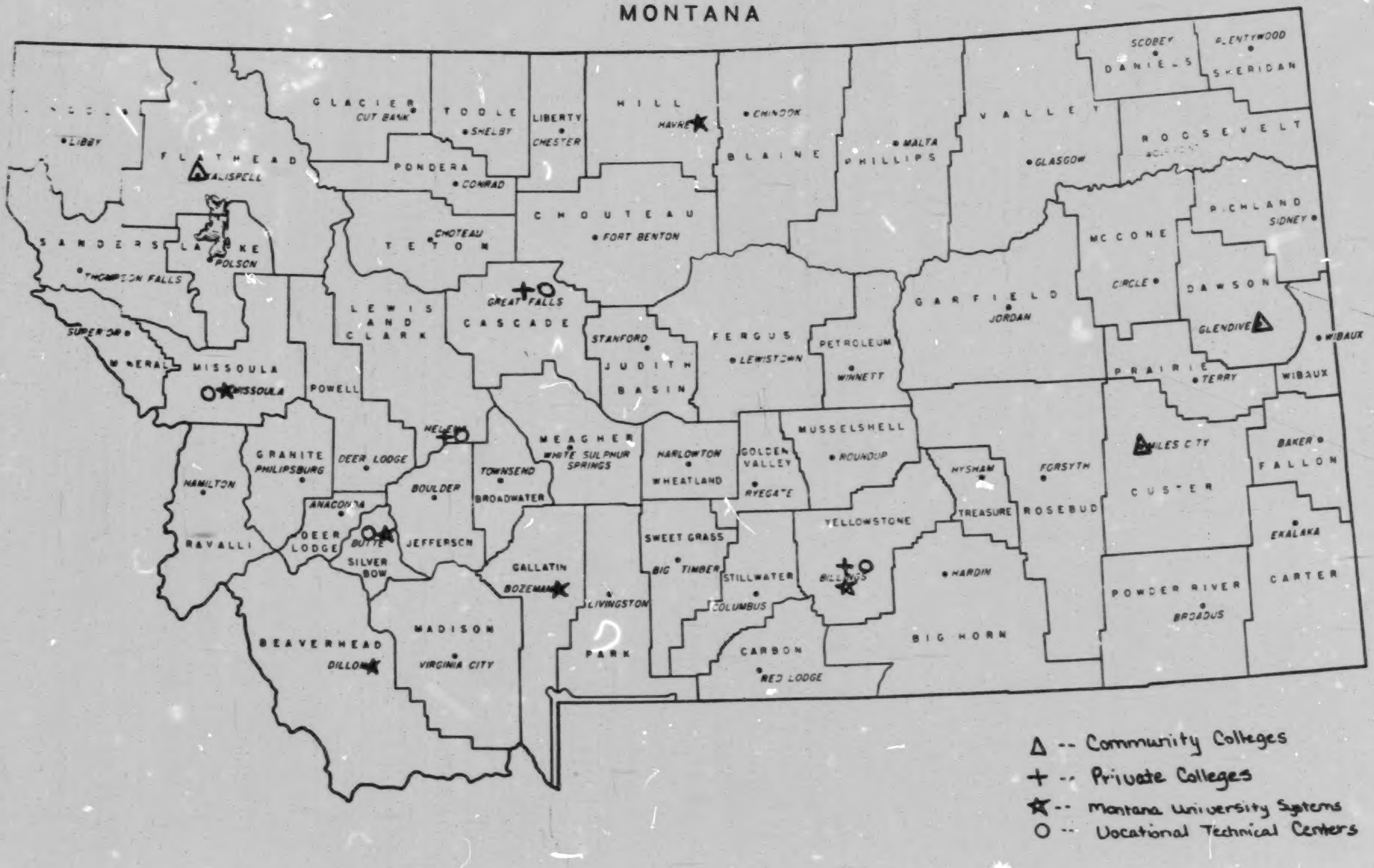
We believe this report constitutes the most comprehensive information assembled to date on our system of post-secondary education and its components. It is equally valuable as an illustration of the difficulties of developing a comprehensive and compatible data base. It is to this task that the Commission has addressed itself in phase two of its study.

This report would not have been possible without the goodwill and cooperation of each of the institutions of Public Post-Secondary Education and the offices of the Commissioner of Higher Education and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. To all of those who provided information and assistance, we extend our appreciation.

*Supplementary reports will include analysis of fiscal and enrollment trends in the community colleges and vocational-technical centers. Compatible data for such an analysis was not available for inclusion in this report.

MONTANA PUBLIC POST-SECONDARY EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

MONTANA


LIBBY
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GLACIER
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TOOLE
SHELBY
LIBERTY
CHESTER
HILL
HAVRE
CHINOOK
BLAINE
PHILLIPS
MALTA
VALLEY
GLASGOW
SCOBEY
DANIELS
PLENTYWOOD
SHERIDAN
ROOSEVELT
PONDERA
CONRAD
SANDERS
LAKE
POLSON
THOMPSON FALLS
TETON
CHOTEAU
CHOUTEAU
FORT BENTON
RICHLAND
SIDNEY
MC CONE
CIRCLE
DAWSON
GLENDIVE
GARFIELD
JORDAN
GREAT FALLS
CASCADE
LEWIS AND CLARK
SUPERIOR
MINERAL
MISSOULA
MISSOULA
POWELL
STANFORD
JUDITH BASIN
FERGUS
LEWISTOWN
PETROLEUM
WINNETT
PRAIRIE
TERRY
WIBAUX
WIBAUX
HELENA
MEAGHER
WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS
HARLOWTON
WHEATLAND
GOLDEN VALLEY
RYEGATE
MUSSELSHELL
ROUNDUP
MILES CITY
CUSTER
BAKER
FALLON
HAMILTON
GRANITE
PHILIPSBURG
DEER LODGE
TOWNSEND
BROADWATER
BOULDER
JEFFERSON
ANACONDA
DEER LODGE
BUTTE
SILVER BOW
RAVALLI
HYSHAM
TREASURE
FORSYTH
ROSEBUD
SWEET GRASS
BIG TIMBER
STILLWATER
COLUMBUS
YELLOWSTONE
BILLINGS
HARDIN
BIG HORN
GALLATIN
BOZEMAN
LIVINGSTON
PARK
CARBON
RED LODGE
EKALAKA
CARTER
POWDER RIVER
BROADUS
BEAVERHEAD
DILLON
MADISON
VIRGINIA CITY
Δ -- Community Colleges
+ -- Private Colleges
☆ -- Montana University Systems
○ -- Vocational Technical Centers

SECTION I

LEGAL DEFINITIONS

STATUTORY MISSION OF UNITS

The purpose of this subsection of the report is to describe the legal mission or role of each unit of public post-secondary education in Montana. The mission of units of the Montana University System, community colleges, and vocational-technical centers are prescribed by law. Applicable sections of the Revised Codes of Montana are set out below.

Montana University System

University of Montana:

"(1) The University of Montana shall have for its purpose instruction in all the departments of science, in literature, in the arts, and in industrial and professional education.

(2) A law school is established at the University of Montana.

(3) A forestry school is established at the University of Montana. (Section 75-8405, R.C.M. 1947)

Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology:

"(1) The Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology has for its purpose instruction and education in chemistry, metallurgy, mineralogy, geology, mining, milling, engineering, mathematics, mechanics, and drawing, and the laws of the United States and Montana relating to mining.

(2) A department designated as 'the Montana state bureau of mines and geology,' which shall be under the direction of the regents is established at the college." (Section 15-8407, R.C.M. 1947)

Montana State University:

"(1) The land-grant University for the state of Montana, designated as Montana State University, is established at Bozeman, under the provisions of the Morrill Act of 1862.

(2) Montana State University shall be a comprehensive institution carrying out programs of research and public service and offering instruction in the sciences, literature and arts, including military science, as well as professional programs in agriculture, engineering and other fields as may be prescribed by the regents." (Section 75-8410, R.C.M. 1947)

Eastern Montana College:

"Eastern Montana College has for its primary purpose the instruction and training of teachers for the public schools of Montana." (Section 75-8423, R.C.M. 1947)

Western Montana College:

"Western Montana College has for its primary purpose the instruction and training of teachers for the public schools of Montana." (Section 75-8424, R.C.M. 1947)

Northern Montana College:

"(1) Northern Montana College has for its purpose, instruction and education in:

(a) the English language, history, literature, mathematics, bookkeeping, moral philosophy and political, rural and household economy;

(b) mechanical arts, agricultural chemistry, animal and vege-

Northern Montana College (continued)

table anatomy and physiology, and veterinary art;

(c) entomology, geology, and such other natural sciences as may be prescribed by the regents;

(d) agriculture, horticulture, and especially the application of science and the mechanical arts to practical agriculture in the field;

(e) irrigation and use of water for agricultural purposes; and

(f) all that relates to an efficient, modern manual training school." (Section 75-8428, R.C.M. 1947)

Community Colleges

Several sections of Montana law pertain to the mission of community colleges:

- --Section 75-8101, states that community college districts have as their purpose, "...providing community college instruction to high school graduates and other persons who have terminated their formal high school education."
- --Section 75-8119, requires community colleges to provide instruction, classes, school or schools for student residents within the community college district in academic, occupational, and adult education.
- --Section 75-8126, prohibits community colleges from granting baccalaureate degrees.
- --Section 75-8129, provides that a community college shall be considered a district for the purpose of adult education.

Post-Secondary Vocational-Technical Centers

The legal mission of post-secondary vocational-technical centers is set out in Section 75-7701, R.C.M. 1947, which defines certain terms as follows:

> "Vocational education" means the instruction to prepare or improve the pupil for gainful employment that does not require a baccalaureate or higher degree. This definition of vocational education shall include guidance and prevocational, related or technical instruction necessary to prepare the pupil for further vocational education or for entry into employment.
>
> "Post-secondary vocational-technical education" means vocational-technical education of post-secondary vocational-technical pupils which is conducted by a post-secondary vocational-technical center or other programs as designated by the board of education. Post-secondary vocational-technical education shall include the 13th and 14th year and beyond but will not include work toward a baccalaureate degree.
>
> "Post-secondary vocational-technical pupil" means a person who has completed or left school, is at least (16) years of age, and is available for study in preparation for entering the labor market, for re-entering the labor market, or for employment stability or advancement in employment.
>
> "Post-secondary vocational-technical center" means a school used principally for the provision of post-secondary vocational-technical education to persons who qualify as post-secondary vocational-technical pupils. These centers are designated by the board of education upon direction by the legislature. All other public or private schools are hereby prohibited from using this title.

Institutional Vision of Mission

This subsection of the report sets out the mission of each unit of the Montana University System as described in the Board of Regents document Role and Scope. It should be noted, however, that the Board of Regents has not formally approved these statements.

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA:

"The University of Montana possesses a distinctive statutory identification within the Montana University System. Section 75-8405, Revised Codes of Montana, specifies that this institution "shall have for its purpose instruction in all the departments of science, in literature, in the arts, and in industrial and professional education;" and provides for the establishment of law and forestry schools. Section 75-8406 specifies that there be "a preparatory department, which may be dissolved as the regents deem wise, containing courses designed to prepare a student for the regular department." It provides for "a department of literature, science, and the arts, offering courses which shall include: mathematics, physical and natural sciences, with their application to the industrial arts; languages, literature, history, and philosophy; and other courses at the regents' discretion." Section 75-8406 further states that there be professional and technical departments, and that "when the income of the university allows and demands require, the courses may form departments with a faculty and an appropriate title."

In meeting these responsibilities, the University of Montana has adapted to the continually changing requirements of a dynamic society in teaching both undergraduates and graduates, in research, and in service to the people of Montana.

Undergraduate Education. A balanced undergraduate education makes available to the student a fund of knowledge. More significantly, it liberates his intellectual capacities for continued learning and deepens his awareness of ethical and aesthetic values. The means toward the achievement of these goals include:

1. teaching that stimulates the student and inspires him to continue, on his own, the search for knowledge;

2. a campus environment that enhances the efforts of teachers and students to achieve the basic objectives for which the University exists;

3. a curriculum that

    (a) provides reasonable depth in the several liberal arts disciplines--the biological, physical and social sciences, the humanities, and the fine arts;

    (b) requires demonstrated literacy in use of the English language and encourages competence in foreign language;

    (c) reveals man's great insights and discoveries of the past and stimulates the individual to seek new insights and discoveries;

    (d) provides maximum opportunities for each student to develop his individual talents and capacities;

Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 54

(e) encourages a growing awareness of the significance of ethical values and the personal and social responsibilities of the educated person;

(f) provides opportunity for development of professional and technical competence as a practitioner in some field of endeavor by focusing knowledge and experience from many fields, emphasizing the principles and methods basic to the field, cultivating needed skills, and by inculcating the profession's standards.

Graduate Education. At the University of Montana graduate education, emphasizing advanced training in the disciplines of scholarship, research, and critical analysis, affords the able student opportunities to

1. advance his knowledge in areas of his interest and competence and extend his unique intellectual qualities;
2. increase his potential for significant contribution to man's fund of knowledge; and
3. enlarge his capacity for leadership in scientific or professional service.

The graduate program at the University exploits special advantages of location, faculty interests and expertise, and facilities. Master's degrees are offered in most fields, some for terminal purposes and others to lead to more advanced work. Fifth and sixth year programs not involving a degree are offered in some areas. Doctoral programs are offered in a limited number of carefully selected disciplines.

Research. Research, scholarship, and other creative contributions in the natural sciences, social sciences, humanities, fine arts, and professions, represents an inherent part of the University's functions. Research goes hand in hand with teaching and with community service. The University's contribution both in fundamental research and in research which has more immediate or practical applications will foster the growth and the strength of the State of Montana and of the nation.

1. Both basic and applied research are encouraged at the University of Montana. Because the essential value of the University to society is related to the advancement of fundamental knowledge, it is particularly important that basic research be encouraged.
2. Through involvement in research activities, students are afforded an introduction to an active and creative role in the search for knowledge and thus becomes a vital part of their education.
3. Research is integral to the University's instructional program, and it results from the contribution of educators engaged in the pursuit and expansion of knowledge.

Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 55

Service. Service to the community is an important function of the University of Montana.

1. The University's instructional resources are made available, consistent with the requirements of on-campus instruction and research, for formal extension courses in response to demands which can be best met in this way.
2. Through institutes, short courses, lectures, and exhibitions, on campus and around the State, and through publications, advances in knowledge in fields in which the University is working are communicated to the profession and to the people of Montana generally.
3. Through consultation provided by its scientists and scholars in the arts, sciences, and professions, the University lends expert assistance in the solution of public problems.
4. The cultural resources and services of the faculty and student body in fine arts, literature, and other fields are available to the community. Such services contribute positively to the education of students and to public understanding of the University's functions." (Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, pp. 54-56)

MONTANA COLLEGE OF MINERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY:

"Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology owes its origin and activation to an Act of the State Legislature of 1893. The intent of this legislation was to provide a minerals engineering college as one of our initial units of a State university system, located at the minerals industry center of the State, and dedicated to the education of minerals industry engineers to serve a State whose very inception had been minerals oriented and whose major economic support rested on minerals production. The initial intent has served as the principal purpose of the College since its beginning and remains so today.

In keeping with subsequent developments and the increasing sophistication of the minerals industry, the original curriculum in mining engineering has evolved into separate, specialized curricula designed to prepare students for professional service in the principal complex and specialized categories of the industry. This process has resulted in present baccalaureate and masters programs in engineering science, geology, mining, mineral processing, metallurgy, petroleum, geophysics and environmental engineering.

To support the engineering curricula, and to meet the growing demands for higher educational opportunities, the College has developed educational strengths in the arts and sciences. Baccalaureate degree programs are now offered in chemistry, mathematics, English and history. Pre-professional requirements of many other educational specialities may be fulfilled through the course offerings of the College.

The College has recently been authorized to grant the associate degree in its specialized fields. This degree is awarded upon the completion of a two-year course of study. The objective is to provide skills and competence beyond the high school level without the demanding requirements of the baccalaureate degree.

In its role and scope the College has been assigned additional duties in research and public service. In 1919 the State Legislature recognized the need for a public service and research agency which would develop, gather, and disseminate information concerning the location and development of the mineral resources of the State. To accomplish this end the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology was established as a department of the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology. To accomplish its purpose the Bureau is organized into divisions of information, geology, groundwater, mineral fuels, mining, metallurgy and chemical analysis. The Bureau answers requests for information, conducts research in all technical divisions, conducts conferences and symposia on special topics, and publishes results of its research work. As a department of the College, it provides consultant services to other State agencies as requested. The Bureau cooperates and maintains close liaison with federal agencies to serve the interests of the State.

Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 13

In addition to the research activities of the Bureau, the College encourages organized research activities within the academic departments, through the creation of a college related but separately incorporated foundation. With the establishment of the Graduate School of the College in 1928 research in all subject areas appropriate to the College became and continues to be an integral part of the academic programs of the College. Research is a commitment of the Faculty to undergraduate instruction. This commitment has contributed to the quality of instruction as well as to the scientific and professional development of the technology it serves.

To fulfill its role, the College must also be active in service to the community and respond to the ever changing educational demands of a dynamic society. The concept of a learning center which dissolves artificial educational barriers and promotes the free access of all to various educational levels is being explored and developed. Integrated and continuing education is a contemporary requirement which will expand in the future. The College must be sensitive to these needs and responsive in its efforts to meet them. Careers developed and renewed from such a learning program will fulfill individual desires and provide a means to adjust to the changing social and economic environment." (Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, pp. 13-14)

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY:

Montana State University is Montana's comprehensive land-grant university with the characteristic obligations of undergraduate and graduate instruction, research, and extended public service. It shares with Montana's other university the obligation to avoid duplication of effort in highly professional fields such as law, pharmacy, agriculture, and engineering. Through its extension programs and research centers, it supports or reinforces, when requested, the educational and research efforts of other units of the Montana University System and various agencies of the state.

The scope of the undergraduate and graduate programs of instruction can be described best by a listing of the baccalaureate, master's and doctoral programs offered. In addition to these programs, which are listed below, Montana State University has been selected to participate in the WAMI Program of medical education sponsored by the University of Washington Medical School. The first class of WAMI medical students will start their classes at Montana State University in the Autumn Quarter of 1973.

Curricula Approved for the 1972-74 Bulletin Leading to a Bachelor's Degree:

COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE

- Agricultural Business
- Agricultural Education
    - Major Option
    - Broadfield Option
- Agricultural Production, with options in:
    - Agricultural Economics
    - Agricultural Mechanics
    - Agronomy
    - Animal Science
    - Range Management
    - Recreation Area Management
- Agricultural Science, with options in:
    - Agricultural Economics
    - Animal Science
    - Crops
    - Range Management
    - Recreation Area Management
    - Soils
- Industrial Arts
    - Teaching Option
    - Broadfield Teaching Option
    - Industries Option
- *Pre-Forestry
- *Pre-Veterinary Medicine

COLLEGE OF EDUCATION

- Elementary Education, with option in:
    - Music
- Secondary Education

*Non-degree Programs

Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 23

- Physical Education
  - Health Education Option
  - K-12 Physical Education and Health (Men and Women) Option
  - Secondary School (Men and Women) Option
  - Pre-Physical Therapy Option

COLLEGE OF ENGINEERING

- Agricultural Engineering
- Chemical Engineering, with option in:
  - Petroleum Refining
- Civil Engineering
- Computer Science
- Construction Technology
- Electrical Engineering
- Engineering Science
- Industrial and Management Engrng.
- Mechanical Engineering
- Mechanical Technology

COLLEGE OF LETTERS AND SCIENCE

- Botany, with option in:
  - Biology Teaching
- Chemistry
  - Professional Option
  - Interdisciplinary Option
  - Chemistry Laboratory Option
  - Teaching Option
- Earth Sciences
  - Teaching Option
  - Geographical Planning Option
  - Geography Option
  - Geology Option
  - Geophysics Option
  - Meteorology Option
- Economics
  - General Economics Option
  - Economics Science Option
- English
  - Communication Option
  - Literature Option
  - English Broadfield Teaching Option
  - Literature and Composition Teaching Option
- Fish and Wildlife Management
- Government
  - Political Science Option
  - Pre-Law Option
  - Public Administration Option
- History, with option in:
  - Teaching
- Mathematics, with options in:
  - Teaching
  - Statistics
- Microbiology, with options in:
  - Environmental Health
  - Medical Technology
- Modern Languages (French, Spanish, German) with option in:
  - Teacning
- Philosophy
- Physics
  - Professional Option
  - Teaching Option
  - Interdisciplinary Option
  - Scientific Technician Option
- Pre-Medicine (Pre-Dentistry)
- Psychology
  - Professional Option
  - General Psychology Option
- Sociology, with options in:
  - Rural Sociology
  - Social Justice
  - Social Welfare
  - Anthropology
- Speech, with option in:
  - Teaching
- Theatre Arts, with options in:
  - Dramatics Teaching
  - Theatre Administration
- Zoology

COLLEGE OF PROFESSIONAL SCHOOLS

- Architecture
- Art
  - Professional Design Option
  - Art History Option
- Commerce
  - Accounting Option
  - Business Education: Basic Business Option

Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 24

  - Fine Arts Option
  - Art Education Broadfield Option
  - Art Education K-12 Option
  - Art Education Option
- Film and Television Production
  - Motion Picture Option
  - Television Option
  - Photography Option
- Home Economics
  - Business Option
  - Home Economics Education and Extension Option
  - Family Life Sciences Option
  - Institutional Food Management Option

- *General Studies

  - Business Education: Office Education Option
  - Distributive Education Option
  - Finance Option
  - Management Option
  - Marketing Option
  - Secretarial Option
- Music Education
  - School Music K-12 Broadfield Option
  - Elementary Music Education K-9 Broadfield Option
  - Studio Teaching Option
- Nursing
  - *Family Nurse Practitioner Program

Teaching Majors in Secondary Education:

- General Science
- Physical Science
- Social Studies

Teaching Minors in Secondary Education:

- Agricultural Education
- Basic Business
- Chemistry
- Earth Sciences
- English
- Family Life Education
- General Home Economics
- Geography
- Health Education
- History
- Industrial Arts
- Library Science
- Mathematics
- Modern Languages (French, Spanish, German)
- Music
- Office Education
- Physical Education (Men and Women)
- Physics
- Psychology
- Social Sciences
- Speech
- Theatre Arts

*Non-degree Programs

Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 25

Master's Degrees at Montana State University:

Master of Arts in:
- Art
- History

Master of Science in:
- Agricultural Economics
- Agricultural Education
- Agricultural Engineering
- Agronomy
- Animal Science
- Botany
- Business Education
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Earth Sciences
- Electrical Engineering
- Entomology
- Fish and Wildlife Management
- Home Economics
- Industrial and Management Engineering
- Mathematics*
- Mechanical Engineering
- Microbiology
- Physical Education
- Physics
- Psychology
- Range Management
- Soils
- Veterinary Science
- Zoology

Master of Education
Master of Applied Art
Master of Nursing

*With either a Mathematics or Statistics major.

Doctoral Degrees at Montana State University:

Doctor of Education

Doctor of Philosophy in:
- Agricultural Economics
- Biochemistry
- Botany
- Chemical Engineering
- Chemistry
- Civil Engineering
- Crop and Soil Science
- Electrical Engineering
- Entomology
- Fish and Wildlife Management
- Genetics
- Mathematics
- Mechanical Engineering
- Microbiology
- Physics
- Plant Pathology
- Veterinary Science
- Zoology"

(Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 3)

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE:

"Eastern Montana College has emerged from an institution with the single purpose at the baccalaureate level of preparing teachers to an undergraduate teaching institution with responsibilities in the Liberal Arts through the baccalaureate level and Teacher Education through the masters level. From its strong Special Education offerings it has now moved into the Helping Services areas at both undergraduate and graduate levels. Additional majors in the Liberal Arts will be developed and proposed to the Board as faculty, library and student interest demand. It is anticipated that the M.S. in Education (Secondary) will be restored within the next five years. In addition to baccalaureate programs, Eastern offers the Associate of Arts degree and serves as a community college for a sizable population and geographical area." (Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 3)

WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE:

"Western Montana College offers preparation for and grants the academic degrees of Bachelor of Science in Elementary Education and in Secondary Education which qualify the holders for the corresponding Montana Standard Certificates. Western also offers advanced professional training leading to the Montana Professional Certificate and the Master's degree in Education. In addition Western offers one and two years of general college and pre-professional curricula for those preparing for fields other than teaching.

Liberal arts degrees in English and in History were approved by the Board of Regents of the Montana University System in April, 1970. The addition of the liberal arts degree enables an institution which has been single purpose to better serve its clientele. There are students who discover at the junior or senior level that they have little to offer teaching or that teaching has little to offer them. Western is now able to provide these people an alternative without forcing a transfer and the meeting of residence requirements elsewhere. The presence of the alternate routes serves to complement and strengthen both.

Following is an excerpt from the minutes of the Board of Regents, Montana University System, July 10, 1972:

> "THAT, the units of the Montana University System be authorized to grant the Associate of Arts and Associate of Science Degrees within the framework of the academic programs presently in existence at each of the units, or at the completion of presently authorized two or three-year diploma or certificate programs."

As the roles of higher education and individual institutions continue to evolve, the guidelines for the determination of possible changes in role and scope of an institution such as Western should be flexible enough to permit the institution to meet its obligations as an integral part of the Montana University System in serving the State of Montana. This may call for a framework of both the Bachelor of Arts and the Bachelor of Science programs with majors in other departments as the enrollment increases." (Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 70)

NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE:

"The future development of Northern Montana College should be predicated upon the following commitments to higher education in Montana:

1. Constant striving toward excellence in fulfilling its traditional roles in teacher education and vocational-technical education.
2. Concentration upon instruction rather than upon research or wide public service, while still recognizing its possible responsibilities in the latter two areas.
3. Recognition that, to serve adequately any of its students, a modern state college must be more than a single purpose institution; e.g., prospective teachers are best prepared in a setting which encourages study in both professional education and academic disciplines.
4. Recognition that a dilution of its own valid purposes, as well as those of the university system, will result from attempts to assume the functions or scope of a university.

Adherence to these commitments would result in the following statements concerning the role and scope of the college:

> Northern Montana College should provide curricula in teacher education through the master's degree. It should provide curricula in the liberal arts through the baccalaureate degree. It should provide curricula in vocational-technical education in those areas and at those degree or certificate levels which are, or become, appropriate in this rapidly changing field. In general, it should confine its research efforts to the improvement of instruction, except in the vocational-technical area, where, because of its unique resources, it also has unique responsibilities for in-depth research. Its public service responsibilities should be principally confined to aiding public schools in improving their services." (Board of Regents, Role and Scope, 1972, p. 45)

GOVERNANCE*

General

Each of the three segments of Montana post-secondary education has its own system of governance. Units of the Montana University System operate under the supervision of the Board of Regents of Higher Education; community colleges are governed by local boards of trustees and by the Regents; and vocational-technical centers operate under local boards of trustees, the Board of Public Education, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction. An analysis of the governing structure and system for each segment is set out below.

Montana University System

The Constitution of 1972 provides for two separate governing boards for education: the Board of Regents of Higher Education and the Board of Public Education (Article X, Section 9, Montana Constitution).** Together, the Board of Regents and the Board of Public Education comprise the State Board of Education,

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*This discussion is confined to an analysis of pertinent legal documents, including the Constitution and statutes of Montana, rules and regulations, and policy manuals. It does not attempt to distinguish between legal requirements concerning governance and actual practice.

Under the terms of the Constitution of 1889, the State Board of Education had general supervision of both public schools and the University System. The Board was comprised of the Governor, who was president of the Board, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and eight members appointed by the Governor. The Board was designated by law as ex officio Regents of the University System. When it met, it transacted business separately as the Regents and as the Board of Education. Each year a Montana University System student, selected by the Montana Student Presidents Association from their member-which is responsible for long-range planning and for coordinating and evaluating policies and programs for the state's educational systems (Article X, Section 9, Montana Constitution). Under Section 9, the Board is also required to submit unified budgets. The legislation which implemented the education article of the 1972 Constitution -- Chapter 344, Laws of 1973 -- expands on this constitutional duty by **providing that the Board is to review and unify the budget requests of educational entities assigned by law to the combined board and the Boards of Regents and Public Education shall submit a unified budget request with recommendations to the appropriate state agency.

Chapter 344 also made the combined Board the head of the Department of Education--one of 19 principal departments created by the Executive Reorganization Act of 1971. The Department of Education is a comprehensive grouping of agencies which includes, in addition to the University System, the Arts Council, Library Commission, and Historical Society.

With respect to organization, the Governor is President, the Superintendent of Public Instruction is the Secretary and the Commissioner of Higher Education is a non-voting member of

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ship, was, by statute, appointed as a non-voting member of the Board of Regents. When the Board of Education acted on matters pertaining to elementary, secondary or vocational education, the Superintendent of Public Instruction, an elected official and ex-officio member of the Board, served as secretary. The Executive Secretary of the Montana University System acted as secretary for the Board of Regents on matters pertaining to higher education.

the State Board of Education; a tie vote at any meeting may be broken by the Governor; and the Board is to meet at least twice yearly on any two of the dates when the other two boards hold their regularly scheduled meetings (Chapter 344, Laws of 1973).

The Board of Regents consists of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate (Article X, Section 9, Montana Constitution). In addition, the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction and Commissioner of Higher Education are ex-officio, non-voting members of the Board. One of the seven appointed members must be a full-time student at a unit under the jurisdiction of the Regents. Members are appointed for terms of seven years, except for the student whose term is to be not less than one year and not more than four years. The actual length of the student's term is set by the Governor. Not more than four appointed members of the Board may be from one congressional district or affiliated with the same political party. (Chapter 344, Laws of 1973)

The law provides that the Board of Regents is to select its chairman from among the appointed members and the Commissioner is to serve as secretary to the Board. The Board is required to meet quarterly at the same location as the Board of Public Education on the second Monday of April, July September and December. Other meetings of the Board may be called by the Governor, the chairman, the secretary, or by four appointed members. (Chapter 344, Laws of 1973)

The Constitution provides that the Board of Regents has full power, responsibility, and authority to supervise, coordinate, manage and control the Montana University System and shall supervise and coordinate other public educational institutions assigned by law. The Constitution and Chapter 344 also provide that the Board is to appoint a Commissioner of Higher Education and prescribe his term of office and duties. The full extent of the Board's powers under the new Constitution has not yet been determined. The general duties of the Regents are that they:

> (1) Have general control and supervision of the units of the Montana University System, which shall be considered for all purposes one university.
>
> (2) Adopt rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the constitution and the laws of the state, for its own government which are proper and necessary for the execution of the powers and duties conferred upon it by law.
>
> (3) Provide, subject to the laws of the state, rules and regulations for the government of the system.
>
> (4) Grant diplomas and degrees to the graduates of the system, upon the recommendation of the faculties, and have discretion to confer honorary degrees, upon persons other than graduates, upon the recommendation of the faculty of such institutions.
>
> (5) Adopt and use, in the authentication of its acts, an official seal.
>
> (6) Keep a record of proceedings.
>
> (7) Report as provided in section 82--4002, R.C.M., 1947 [Section 82-4002 is a requirement for annual reports of all state agencies to the Governor).

(8) Have, when not provided by law, control of all books, records, buildings, grounds, and other property of the system.

(9) Receive from the state board of land commissioners, other boards, persons, or from the government of the United States, all funds, incomes, and other property the system may be entitled to, and use and appropriate the property for the specific purpose of the grant or donation.

(10) Have general control of all receipts and disbursements of the system.

(11) Appoint a president and faculty for each of the institutions of the system, appoint any other necessary officers, agents, and employees and fix their compensation.

(12) Appoint an executive secretary* of the system, who shall not be a unit president, fix his term of office and salary, and generally prescribe his duties.

> (a) The executive secretary is not a member of the board, but he shall serve as the secretary for the regents.

(13) Appoint every two (2) years a budget committee composed of four (4) members selected from the appointive members of the regents which shall review the budget requests presented by the units of the system and transmit such requests and its recommendations to the regents.

(14) Confer upon the executive board of each of the units of the system, such authority as may be deemed expedient, relating to immediate control and management, other than authority relating to financial matters or the selection of the teachers, employees, and faculty.

(15) Confer, at the regents' discretion, upon the president and faculty of each of the units of the system for the best interest of the unit system, authority relating to the immediate control and management, other than financial, and the selection of teachers, and employees.

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*The Constitution of 1972 and Chapter 344, Laws of 1973, create the office of the Commissioner of Higher Education which replaces the office of the Executive Secretary. However, the statute quoted above has not yet been amended to read "commissioner of higher education."

(16) Prevent unnecessary duplication of courses at the units of the system.

(17) Investigate the needs of the units by each member of the regents visiting each unit at least once each year.

(18) Appoint a certified professional geologist or registered mining engineer as the director of the Montana state bureau of mines and geology who shall be designated the state geologist, and appoint any other necessary assistants and employees, and fix their compensation.

> (a) The regents shall prepare a report to each regular session of the legislative assembly showing the progress and condition of the bureau including any other necessary or required information.

(19) Supervise and control the agricultural experiment station above with any executive or subordinate board or authority which may be appointed by the governor with the advice and consent of the regents.

(20) Adopt a seal bearing on its face the words "Montana University System," which shall remain in the custody of the executive secretary, and which shall be affixed to all diplomas and all other paper, instruments or documents which may require it. (Section 75-8501, R.C.M. 1947)

Under the Constitution and enabling legislation, the powers and duties of the Commissioner of Higher Education are to be prescribed by the Board of Regents. At its meeting of September 10, 1973, the Board established the duties of the Commissioner, as follows:

(1) Execute and administer the policies, decisions and rules of the Board of Regents.

(2) Exercise control, consonat with general Board policies, over inter-unit matters, including those pertaining to budgets, curriculum, research and extension activities. It is the intent of this provision that each unit president act as chief executive officer of his unit, subject to provisions of the law and policies of the Board, but that the Commissioner control inter-unit matters in the interests of providing a unified and integrated University System. Any decision of the Commissioner under this provision is subject to appeal to the Board of Regents, which may reverse, modify, or concur in the decision of the Commis-

sioner. The status of the Commissioner shall be considered on a level equal to that of the presidents, except that he shall be regarded as the agent of the Board in securing, through the presidents, the implementation and observance of Board policy. In a dispute between the Commissioner and a president respecting the correct interpretation of Board policy, the Commissioner's determination shall prevail, but shall be subject to appeal by the president to the Board.

(3) Advise the Board concerning the selection of unit presidents.

(4) Prepare for the Board a suggested allocation of state appropriations to the units of the University System. This suggested allocation shall be accompanied by a statement of the basis on which it is to be determined. Budget requests approved by the Board shall be presented to the Department of Administration and to the Legislature by the Commissioner.

(5) Sign, on behalf of the Board, contracts and documents which have been approved or awarded by the Board.

(6) Prepare and submit to the Board such annual and special reports as the Board may require.

(7) Act as the medium through which all matters shall be presented to the Board and to committees of the Board, including reports, recommendations and suggestions from units, their faculty members, employees, students and agents of the executive and legislative branches of state government.

(8) Act as the medium for submission by unit presidents of requests for opinions from the Attorney General.

(9) Act as the official representative of the Board and the University System to the Legislature and its committees.

(10) Act as the medium through which policies of the Board shall be announced. The presidents of the units shall not make any announcements of the Board's policies until authorized to do so by the Commissioner.

(11) Select, remove, and fix the compensation of a deputy and such other personnel as may be necessary for the Office of the Commissioner of Higher Education.

(12) Perform all of the duties of the former Executive Secretary of the University System, including the following:

(a) Hear appeals from students of the University System who question the unit's determination of their status as non-residents for fee purposes, subject to the provisions of Section 75-8704, R.C.M. 1947;

(b) Act as State Coordinator of Community Colleges pursuant to the provisions of Section 75-8103, R.C.M. 1947;

(c) Act as coordinating officer for all inter-unit councils and committees;

(d) Act as secretariat for the Montana Commission for the Higher Education Facilities Act;

(e) Act as secretariat and state certifying officer for the Western Interstate Commission for Higher Education;

(f) Summarize enrollment reports from each of the units and prepare enrollment projections for each unit;

(g) Prepare the agenda and write and maintain the minutes for Board meetings;

(h) Administer high school honor scholarship and other scholarship programs as directed by the Board;

(i) Maintain building files on all projects at each of the units, including bond issue proceedings and transcripts on financing.

At their meeting of September 10, 1973, the Regents also authorized the Commissioner to create any inter-unit committee he believes necessary to advise him regarding the discharge of his duties. In each case, the Commissioner is to provide the official committee name, number of members and purpose for which the committee is being formed. Unit presidents and faculty have the authority to designate their unit representatives on such committees.

As noted above, the law requires the Board of Regents to appoint a president and faculty for each of the institutions of the University System. The statutes provide that, subject to the supervision of the Regents, the president of each of the units shall:

(1) have the immediate direction, management, and control of the respective units, including instruction, practical affairs, and scientific investigations;

(2) be the president of the general faculty, and of the special faculties of the departments or colleges and the executive head of the unit in all its departments;

(3) have the duties of one of the professorships as long as the interests of the unit require it;

(4) perform the duties of corresponding secretary for the unit;

(5) make an annual report to the regents containing such information as they may request; and

(6) furnish any special report on request of the regents or the legislative assembly. (Section 75-8512, R.C.M. 1947)

In 1967 the Board of Regents established the Council of Presidents. The Council is now comprised of seven members--the presidents of the six units of the Montana University System and the Commissioner of Higher Education, who serves as chairman. Its role is to advise the Commissioner in administrative, academic and fiscal matters, in planning for the system, and in the area of overall coordination between the units of the system.

Montana law provides for a Local Executive Board at each unit of the University System (Sections 75-8510 and 75-8511, R.C.M. 1947). Each Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor, subject to the advice and consent of the Board of Regents. Two of the three members must reside in the county where the unit is located. Members hold office for terms of three years and may be removed by the Governor or by the Regents.

Each Local Executive Board is required by law to:

(1) meet at least once in each quarter, and oftener if required; and,

> (2) have such immediate direction and control, other than financial, of the affairs of the respective unit as may be conferred by the Regents. (Section 75-8511, R.C.M. 1947)

Similarly the Regents are authorized to confer on Local Executive Boards, "...such authority as may be deemed expedient, relating to immediate control and management, other than authority relating to financial matters or the selection of the teachers, employees and faculty." (Section 75-8501 (14) R.C.M. 1947)

Before enactment of the 1971 school law recodification (Chapter 2, Laws of 1971), the statutory powers of Local Executive Boards were more explicit. Each Board was authorized to contract for current expenses and to audit, pay, and report bills for salaries or other expenses incurred by its unit. Each Board was also required to submit an annual report to the State Board of Education and to State Board of Examiners. The report was to include a detailed statement of all transactions of the Local Board and of the condition of the institution, "...including the number of teachers, professors, and employees, with the salary or wages paid to each, and a detailed statement of all expenses and disbursements of such institution..." (Section 75-808, R.C.M. 1947)

In December, 1954 the Board of Regents adopted regulations concerning the Local Boards. The portion pertaining to functions reads as follows:

> Local boards shall periodically visit the institutions for which they have been appointed, especially for the purposes of appraising the condition and needs of the physical plant, campus grounds, educational facilities, and student living conditions. They shall do and perform such other functions as are customary on the part of educational boards of visitors except that their existence or functions shall not preclude the appointment of other and additional advisory boards or committees, exercising visitatorial functions, by the State Board or the institutions for particular phases or parts of such institutions. The functions of each local board shall include consultative and advisory service to the president of the institution as well as such other duties as may be duly specified and communicated to them by, or on behalf of, the State Board. They shall, annually in June and otherwise as they deem occasion so to require, submit reports to the State Board respecting such duties or concerning the condition of the institution generally or in particulars.

Records of the office of Commissioner of Higher Education indicate that the 1954 rules are the most recent expression of Board policy concerning Local Boards.

The Board's 1954 decision--which in effect stated that Local Boards are to advise the presidents--was affirmed in a 1963 opinion of the Attorney General. In reply to a request for an opinion from then Executive Secretary Alfred Dubbe, the Attorney General stated that: "The local executive boards apparently are to serve the presidents in an advisory capacity. For the reasons just discussed, it is my opinion that the Board of Education may not delegate its powers to the local executive boards." (Vol. 30, Opinion No. 2, March 11, 1963).

Community Colleges

The procedure for creating a community college district is contained in Title 75, Chapter 81, R.C.M. 1947. The registered electors in any area of the state may request an election for the organization of a district which conforms to the following requirements:

> (1) The proposed area shall coincide with the then existing boundaries of contiguous elementary districts of one or more counties.
>
> (2) The assessed valuation of the proposed area is at least thirty million dollars ($30,000,000).
>
> (3) There are at least seven hundred (700) pupils regularly enrolled in public and private high schools located in the proposed area. (Section 75-8104, R.C.M. 1947).

If the area satisfies the above requirements, the electors in the area may petition the Board of Regents to call an election for the organization of the district. The petition must be signed by at least 20 percent of the registered electors within each county or a part of a county included in the area of the proposed district (Section 75-8105, R.C.M. 1947).

Petitions to organize a district must be presented to the Board of Regents (Section 75-8106, R.C.M. 1947). If the Regents determine that the petition satisfies the requirements of the law, an election is held. The proposal to organize a district must receive a majority of the total number of votes to carry (Section 75-8112, R.C.M. 1947). A reading of the law would indicate that, even if a majority of voters approve, both the Board of Regents and Legislature may veto the creation of a district. Section 75-8112, R.C.M. 1947 reads, in part: "Approval for the organization of a new community college district shall be granted at the discretion of the legislature acting upon the recommendation of the regents. Should the certificate of the coordinator of community college districts show that the proposition to organize such community college district has received a majority of the votes cast thereon in each county within the proposed district, the regents may make an order declaring the community college district organized and cause a copy thereof to be recorded in the office of the county clerk and recorder in each county in which a portion of such new district is located." (Underscoring supplied). Chapter 407, Laws of 1973, substituted "may" for "shall" as it is underscored above.

The Board of Regents is required to provide for the election of district trustees at the election held for approval of the district. Seven trustees are elected for staggered terms of seven years. (Section 75-8107, R.C.M. 1947).

Once organized, a community college is governed by both the Regents and the local board of trustees. Duties of the Regents with respect to community colleges are to:

> (1) Appoint a coordinator of community college districts and request legislative appropriations for the operation of his office;*
>
> (2) Formulate and put into effect uniform policies as to budgeting, record-keeping, and student accounting;
>
> (3) Establish minimum entrance requirements and approve curricular offerings for all community colleges;
>
> (4) Direct each community college district to seek accreditation from a recognized accrediting association. (Section 75-8103, R.C.M. 1947.)

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*By action of the Board of Regents, the Commissioner of Higher Education serves as State Community College Coordinator.

Boards of trustees of community college districts are authorized by law to:

(1) Provide instruction in academic, occupational and adult education, subject to the approval of the Board of Regents (Section 75-8119, R.C.M. 1947);

(2) Appoint employees of the college, define and assign their powers and duties, and fix their compensation (Section 75-8120, R.C.M. 1947);

(3) Build, enlarge, alter, repair or acquire by purchase school buildings and dormitories; furnish and equip such buildings; purchase sites for such buildings, issue, refund sell, budget, and redeem the bonds of the district. (Section 75-8122, R.C.M. 1947).

(4) Adopt an annual general fund budget for the district, which is to be submitted to the Board of Regents for their approval. "The budget approved by the regents shall be the budget the community college district submitted to the budget officer of the state." (Section 75-8127, R.C.M. 1947.)*

(5) Levy a one mill tax for the support of an adult education program, when the Superintendent of Public Instruction approves the program (Section 75-8129, R.C.M. 1947);

(6) Propose an additional levy to the voters, so as to "...adopt a general fund budget in excess of the budget funded by the legislature." (Section 75-8131, R.C.M. 1947.)

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*Community college districts are financed from three sources of revenue: (1) a mandatory three mill levy on the district; (2) student tuition; and, (3) an appropriation from the Legislature. (Section 75-8128, R.C.M. 1947.)

Post-Secondary Vocational-Technical Centers

Procedure for creating post-secondary vocational-technical centers is contained in Section 75-7707, R.C.M. 1947. It [illegible]ovides that the trustees of a high school district, of a county high school, of a community college district, or the governing board of a unit of the Montana University System may submit an application for a center. Applicant districts must be located in a county with a taxable valuation of at least $45 million. Applications must be presented to the Superintendent of Public Instruction who is to review the application and present it to the Board along with his recommendations. The Board, in turn, is required to examine the application and draft its own recommendations. Finally, the application is to be presented to the next session of the Legislature for final approval or disapproval. (Section 75-7707 also provides that the Board of Education shall recognize the presently designated centers in Butte, Missoula, Helena, Great Falls and Billings.)

Recognized vocational-technical centers operate under the supervision and control of the Board of Public Education, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and local Boards of Trustees.

The Board of Public Education consists of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate. (Chapter 344, Laws of 1973). In addition, the Governor, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and Commissioner of Higher Education are ex officio, non-voting members of the Board. As with the Board of Regents, not more than four members of the Board of Public Education may be from one congressional district or affiliated with the same political party. Terms of members are seven years.

The law requires the Board of Public Education to meet quarterly on the second Monday of April, July, September and December. Other meetings may be called by the Governor, the chairman, the secretary (Superintendent of Public Instruction) or by four appointed members.

The legislation implementing the 1972 Constitution assigned to the Board of Public Education the following duties concerning vocational education:

> --as the governing board of the state of Montana for vocational education, adopt the policies prescribed by and in accordance with the provisions of section 75-7702;
>
> --consider application for post-secondary vocational-technical center designation in accordance with the provisions of section 75-7707; and,
>
> --for the purposes of post-secondary vocational-technical centers, approve or disapprove programs and budgets,* direct the distribution of moneys in support of such budgets, determine tuition rates and fees, enter into lease agreements or real property purchases in accordance with the post-secondary vocational-technical center provisions of Title 75, Chapter 77, R.C.M. 1947. (Chapter 344, Laws 1973).

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*Sections 75-7704 and 75-7708, R.C.M. expressly provide that the Board of Education (Board of Public Education) is the final authority for both programs and budgets that are submitted by local governing boards. Section 75-7704 states in part: "In order for a course or program to be eligible for state or federal financing, it shall be approved by the board of education (board of public education)." It would appear then, that three separate governing boards (the community college board of trustees, the Board of Regents, and the Board of Public Education) must approve such courses for community colleges and two boards (the Board of Regents and the Board of Public Education) must approve them for units of the University System.

A more specific enumeration of vocational education duties of the Board of Public Education is contained in Section 75-7702, R.C.M. 1947, which reads as follows:

> 75-7702. Duties of board of education. The board of education shall be the governing board of the state of Montana for vocational education. The board of education shall adopt policies to effect the orderly development of a system of vocational education that is adaptable to changing needs, controlled to prevent unnecessary duplication, coordinated with federal guidelines and requirements for vocational education, and funded to ensure growth and quality programming. In order to accomplish the orderly development of a system of vocational education, the board of education policies shall include:
>
> (1) a state plan for such development;
> (2) standards for vocational education courses and programs;
> (3) instructor qualifications for vocational education courses and programs;
> (4) criteria for approval of vocational education courses and programs which are to receive financial assistance;
> (5) a basis for apportionment of all moneys appropriated by the legislature for vocational education in accordance with the intent of the legislature as reflected in the terms of the appropriation;
> (6) a basis for apportionment of all moneys received by the state of Montana for vocational education from the federal government in accordance with the Acts of Congress;
> (7) a system of evaluation of vocational education which allows for consideration of the current and projected manpower needs and job opportunities; and
> (8) any other policy not inconsistent with public law and which is necessary for the proper operation of a system of vocational education.

The Superintendent of Public Instruction has certain statutory duties concerning vocational education. He/She is required to employ a professional staff for the state supervision and administration of vocational education and may employ one or more assistant superintendents, "...one of whom may be designated, with the approval of the board of education (board of Public Education), as assistant superintendent for vocational education..." (Section 75-5705, R.C.M. 1947). The Superintendent is the executive officer of the Board for the administration of all state and federal laws related to vocational education and, as such, is required to:

> (1) administer the vocational education policies adopted by the board of education;
> (2) prepare curriculum guides for board of education adoption;
> (3) employ, with the confirmation of the board of education, the professional staff necessary for the state supervision and administration of vocational education;
> (4) report the status of vocational education in the state of Montana when requested by the board of education;
> (5) keep all vocational education records in his office; and
> (6) provide vocational education supervisory and consultative assistance to districts. (Section 75-7703, R.C.M. 1947.)

Local administration of vocational-technical centers is provided for in Section 75-7710, R.C.M. 1947, which reads as follows:

> 75-7710. Local administration. The trustees or governing board of a post-secondary vocational-technical center shall administer such center according to the requirements of the laws of the state of Montana, the policies of the board of education, and the regulations of the superintendent of public instruction. If, in construing such laws, there is a conflict between the laws providing for post-secondary vocational-technical centers and any other laws governing the operation of schools, the former shall have the controlling authority.

High school boards of trustees responsible for existing centers are comprised of seven members who are elected to three year terms.

Operating costs for vocational-technical centers are funded by legislative appropriations, federal funds, and one mill levy on all property in the county where the center is situated (Section 75-7709, R.C.M. 1947). The law expressly prohibits centers from charging tuition to residents of the state of Montana at rates set by the Board of Public Education (Section 75-7713, R.C.M. 1947).

In order to be eligible to receive federal vocational education matching moneys, each state is required to establish a vocational education advisory council (P.L. 90-576, Sec. 104). The Montana Vocational Education Advisory Council was established in 1969. It consists of 18 members who are appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the Governor. Federal law provides that the membership of the Council shall include:

--At least one person familiar with the vocational needs and problems of management and labor in the state and at least one person representing state industrial and economic development agencies;

--At least one person representative of community and junior colleges and other institutions of higher education, area vocational schools, technical institutes, and post-secondary or adult education agencies or institutions, which may provide programs of vocational or technical education and training;

--At least one person familiar with the administration of state and local vocational education programs, and at least one person having special knowledge, experience, or qualifications with respect to vocational education and who is not involved in the administration of state or local vocational education programs;

--At least one person familiar with programs of technical and vocational education, including programs in comprehensive secondary schools;

--At least one person representative of local educational agencies, and at least one person representative of school boards;

--At least one person representative of manpower and vocational education agencies in the State and the Comprehensive Area Manpower Planning System of the state;

--At least one person representing school systems with large concentrations of academically, socially, economically, and culturally disadvantaged students;

- --At least one person with special knowledge, experience, or qualifications, with respect to the special educational needs of physically or mentally handicapped persons; and

- --Persons representative of the general public, of whom at least one shall be representative of and knowledgeable about the poor and disadvantaged, who are not qualified for membership under any of the preceding categories. (P.L. 90-576, Sec. 104.)

The duties of a state advisory council are to:

- --Advise the state board on the development of the state plan, including the preparation of longrange and annual program plans and prepare and submit a statement describing its consultation with the state board on its state plan;

- --Advise the state board on policy matters arising in the administration of the state plan;

- --Evaluate vocational education programs, services, and activities under the state plan, and publish and distribute the results;

- --Prepare and submit through the state board to the Commissioner of Higher Education and to the National Advisory Council an annual evaluation report, accompanied by such additional comments of the state board as the state board deems appropriate, which (1) evaluates the effectiveness of vocational education programs, services, and activities carried out in the year under review in meeting the program objectives set forth in the longrange program plan and the annual program plan and (2) recommends such changes as may be warranted by the evaluations; and

- --Prepare and submit through the state board within 60 days after the Commissioner's acceptance of certification an annual budget covering the proposed expenditures of the state advisory council and its staff for the following fiscal year. (P.L. 90-576, Sec. 104.)

Summary of Role of Governing Boards, Councils and Officers, Montana Post-Secondary Education

State Board of Education: Responsible for long-range planning and for coordinating and evaluating policies and programs for the state's educational systems; also required to unify budget requests of entities under Board of Regents and Board of Public Education.

Board of Regents of Higher Education: Responsible for supervising, coordinating, managing, and controlling the Montana University System and generally supervising the programs and policies of community colleges.

Commissioner of Higher Education: Executes the policies, decisions, and rules of the Board of Regents and exercises control over inter-unit matters.

Presidents, Montana University System: Have the immediate direction, management, and control of their respective units.

Council of Presidents: Advises the Commissioner of Higher Education.

Local Executive Boards: Advise presidents of units of the Montana University System.

Community College Boards of Trustees: Responsible through their presidents, for immediate management and control of community college districts.

Board of Public Education: Responsible for general supervision of vocational education, including approval of budgets and programs.

Superintendent of Public Instruction: Acts as executive officer of the Board of Public Education for the administration of vocational education programs.

Vocational-Technical Center Boards of Trustees: Responsible, through center directors, for immediate management and control of the centers.

Vocational Education Advisory Council: Advises State Board of Public Education on the state vocational education plan and evaluates vocational education programs, services and activities.

SECTION II

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Admission Policy

Section 75-8701, R.C.M. 1947, states in part: "The university system is open to all people subject to such uniform regulations as the regents deem proper." The major regulations governing admission to the Montana University System are summarized below:

First-Time Entering Freshmen: Units of the Montana University System will accept any Montana resident who is a graduate of a fully accredited high school or academy.

Units will accept, insofar as their educational resources permit, any non-resident student who is a graduate of a fully accredited high school and who ranks in the upper 50 percent of his graduating class or proves an equivalent competency on tests accepted by the individual institution.

Most of the units require a student to write the American College Test (ACT) and some require the ACT or the Scholastic Aptitude Test (SAT).

Transfer Students: A transfer student who is a resident of Montana must meet the general admission requirements and the minimum grade point average which the institution requires of its students for retention.

A non-resident transfer student must meet the general admission requirements and have a 2.00 cumulative grade point average for all college or university work.

A student, either resident or non-resident, who has been suspended by another school for disciplinary reasons must show eligibility to return to the school or receive the approval of the president of that institution.

High School Students: The Montana units permit a superior high school student to enroll in college course work on the recommendation of his high school principal and the approval of the department chairman of his chosen field of study.

Foreign Students: Besides meeting all other admission requirements, a foreign student must prove proficiency in English by passing the Test of English as a Foreign Language (TOEFL).

Admission by Examination: A person who is not a graduate of an accredited high school may qualify for admission by achieving satisfactory scores on the General Education Development Tests (GED).

Enrollment

The tables on the following pages indicate fall quarter total and full-time enrollment and FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) students by level of instruction at the Montana University System for the years 1962 through 1973.

Table 1
FALL TOTAL AND FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT ENROLLMENT
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
1962 Through 1973

	UM		MSU		MCMST		WMC		EMC		NMC		UNIVERSITY SYSTEM	
	TE*	FTE**	TE	FTE	TE	FTE	TE	FTE	TE	FTE	TE	FTE	TE	FTE
1962	4,334	4,663	4,608	4,974	398	447	603	648	1,812	1,762	815	864	12,570	13,358
1963	4,746	4,974	4,739	5,049	471	501	626	666	1,916	1,815	826	889	13,324	13,894
1964	5,307	5,398	5,194	5,529	508	546	719	751	2,162	2,075	907	942	14,797	15,241
1965	5,866	5,776	5,887	6,144	600	633	819	913	2,621	2,500	1,089	1,139	16,882	17,105
1966	5,986	5,872	6,268	6,580	614	638	909	936	2,817	2,737	1,288	1,378	17,882	18,141
1967	6,407	6,360	6,768	6,966	589	618	912	929	3,145	3,062	1,284	1,347	19,105	19,282
1968	7,218	6,989	7,274	7,433	726	728	962	1,013	3,573	3,503	1,324	1,376	21,077	21,042
1969	7,903	7,866	7,718	7,450	897	727	1,072	1,175	3,771	3,494	1,471	1,476	22,832	21,049
1970	8,393	8,379	8,187	8,412	989	1,006	1,042	1,136	4,062	3,832	1,439	1,469	24,112	24,234
1971	8,800	8,654	8,113	8,328	894	905	959	1,034	3,466	3,277	1,330	1,368	23,562	23,566
1972	8,624	8,557	7,898	8,060	779	785	839	877	2,741	2,594	1,065	1,065	21,946	21,938
1973	8,468	7,939	8,025	8,208	749	733	700	706	2,757	2,537	1,069	962	21,768	21,084

The following abbreviations are used for units of the Montana University System: University of Montana-UM; Montana State University-MSU; Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology-MCMST; Western Montana College-WMC; Eastern Montana College-EMC; and Northern Montana College-NMC.

*TE(Total Enrollment) is the number of students enrolled in the institution as of November 5 of that year.

**The FTE (Full-Time Equivalent) student enrollment date presents a measure of teaching workload and recognizes that students enroll for varying workloads. One FTE equals 15 undergraduate student credit hours registered or 12 graduate student credit hours registered.

Source: Office of Executive Secretary, "Schedule B" and "Special Report #2", Consolidated Enrollment Report, Montana University System. 1965-1973.

Table 2

FTE STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION - MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

1962-1972

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC	Total Univ. System
Graduate*							
1962	189	126	13	5	15	0	348
1963	221	151	18	1	11	0	402
1964	300	161	23	1	21	0	506
1965	373	201	20	5	67	0	667
1966	436	208	20	4	56	0	724
1967	484	216	24	5	78	0	807
1968	532	330	6	3	25	1	867
1969	545	488	6	6	58	8	1,111
1970	648	391	17	5	62	7	1,130
1971	697	387	6	3	53	23	1,169
1972	654	329	7	21	44	13	1,068
1973	629	351	9	20	55	12	1,076
Upper Division							
1962	1,103	1,442	104	89	233	92	3,063
1963	1,208	1,496	111	182	332	94	3,423
1964	1,393	1,587	104	205	386	96	3,771
1965	1,467	1,708	90	198	486	116	4,065
1966	1,489	1,850	84	198	528	132	4,281
1967	1,655	2,205	119	257	652	139	5,027
1968	1,892	2,497	139	291	843	336	6,003
1969	2,232	2,423	160	289	919	245	6,268
1970	2,366	2,568	185	272	1,105	303	6,799
1971	2,695	2,651	160	309	1,013	270	7,098
1972	2,803	2,572	161	326	834	210	6,906
1973	2,626	2,737	177	208	809	202	6,759

*FTE student counts may differ greatly at the graduate level until 1968 because many 300 and 400 level courses which were considered upper division by level of instruction were also acceptable for graduate credit. In 1970 the data back to 1968 was changed to not include undergraduate credits which were accepted toward graduate degrees.

AVAILABLE

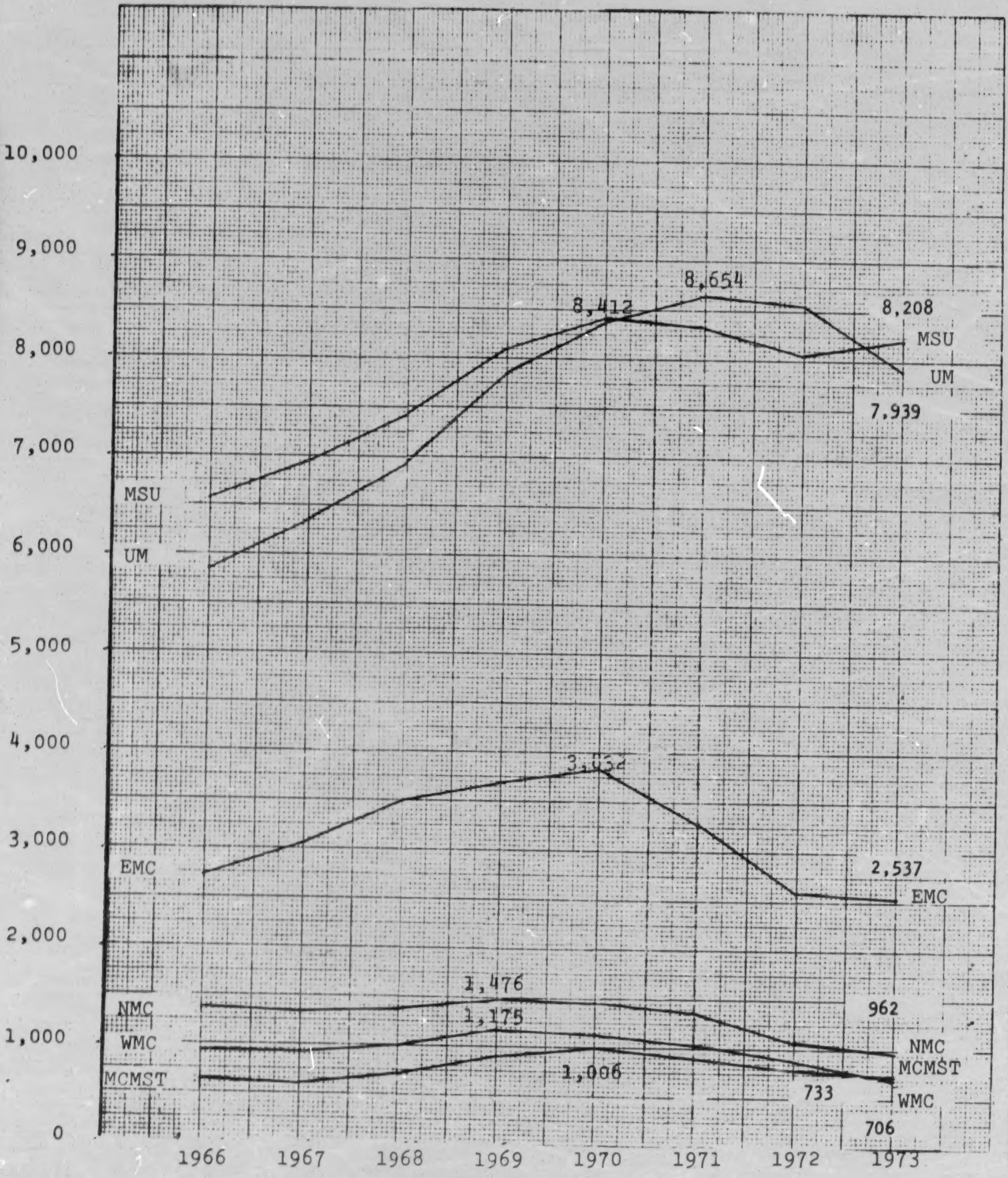
FTE STUDENTS BY LEVEL OF INSTRUCTION - MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
1962-1972

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC	Total Univ. System
Lower Division							
1962	3,371	3,406	330	554	1,513	772	9,946
1963	3,545	3,402	372	483	1,472	795	10,069
1964	3,705	3,781	419	545	1,668	846	10,964
1965	3,936	4,234	523	710	1,947	1,023	12,373
1966	3,947	4,522	534	734	2,153	1,246	13,136
1967	4,221	4,545	475	667	2,332	1,208	13,448
1968	4,565	4,653	582	719	2,621	1,039	14,179
1969	5,089	5,195	741	880	2,710	1,223	15,838
1970	5,365	5,453	804	859	2,665	1,159	16,305
1971	5,262	5,290	739	722	2,211	1,075	15,299
1972	5,100	5,159	617	530	1,716	842	13,964
1973	4,684	5,119	547	478	1,673	748	13,249
Total							
1962	4,663	4,974	447	648	1,761	864	13,357
1963	4,974	5,049	501	666	1,815	889	13,894
1964	5,398	5,529	546	751	2,075	942	15,241
1965	5,776	6,144	633	913	2,500	1,139	17,105
1966	5,872	6,580	638	936	2,737	1,378	18,141
1967	6,360	6,966	618	929	3,062	1,347	19,282
1968	6,989	7,433	728	1,013	3,503	1,376	21,042
1969	7,866	8,106	907	1,175	3,687	1,476	23,217
1970	8,379	8,412	1,006	1,136	3,832	1,469	24,234
1971	8,654	8,328	905	1,034	3,277	1,368	23,566
1972	8,557	8,060	785	877	2,594	1,065	21,938
1973	7,938	8,208		706	2,537	962	21,084

Source: Office of Executive Secretary. "Schedule E" and "Special Report #3". Consolidated Enrollment Report. Montana University System. 1965-1972.

The following chart depicts graphically the enrollment trend at each institution of the Montana University System. The highest Fall Full-Time Equivalent Student Enrollment reached at each institution and each institution's 1973 Fall enrollment are marked on the chart.

Chart 1
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
FALL FTE STUDENT ENROLLMENT



Degrees Granted

Below are tables showing degrees granted by main divisions at the Montana University System from 1962-63 through 1971-72.

TABLE 3

DEGREES GRANTED BY MAIN DIVISIONS
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
1962-63 through 1971-72

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Bachelor Degrees										
a. College of Arts & Sciences	263	329	368	449	444	442	478	581	623	631
b. School of Fine Arts	34	31	27	32	19	32	32	42	65	47
c. School of Business Admin.	128	121	139	139	162	175	161	202	204	196
d. School of Education	131	139	133	139	160	168	193	221	247	262
e. School of Forestry	50	53	66	63	62	64	61	69	83	76
f. School of Journalism	19	21	24	22	21	26	25	29	14	26
g. School of Pharmacy	13	15	23	24	24	39	26	26	30	27
Total Bachelor Degrees	638	709	780	868	892	926	976	1,170	1,266	1,265
2. School of Law										
a. Bachelor of Laws	20	19	21	1	3	1	-	-	-	-
b. Juris Doctor	-	-	-	31	32	33	47	34	35	40
3. Graduate School										
a. Masters	113	145	170	163	192	206	224	269	303	322
b. Doctors	6	4	4	4	17	15	20	24	32	34
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	777	877	975	1,067	1,136	1,181	1,267	1,497	1,636	1,661

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MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Bachelor Degrees										
a. College of Agriculture	59	68	62	96	102	109	113	137	118	156
b. College of Education	120	109	145	158	153	160	204	159	199	196
c. College of Engineering	179	148	152	178	148	143	174	176	214	218
d. College of Letters & Science	171	175	208	191	215	245	276	293	309	323
e. College of Professional Sch.	195	201	233	240	287	297	374	407	434	428
Total Bachelor Degrees	724	701	800	863	905	954	1,141	1,172	1,274	1,328
2. Graduate School										
a. Masters	124	141	140	138	128	180	209	231	295	262
b. Doctors	10	17	20	27	32	29	31	39	44	33
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	858	859	960	1,028	1,065	1,163	1,381	1,442	1,613	1,628

DEGREES GRANTED BY MAIN DIVISIONS
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
1962-63 through 1971-72

MONTANA COLLEGE OF MINERAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-1970	1970-71	1971-72
1. Bachelors Degree in Engineering	30	37	34	31	22	32	44	50	59	38
2. Bachelor of Science (Math & Chem.)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	10
3. Bachelor of Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
4. Masters Degree in Engineering	4	7	8	10	8	7	9	6	11	6
5. Masters Degree in Geology	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	1	1
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	34	44	42	42	31	39	53	57	77	65

WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-1970	1970-71	1971-72
1. Bachelor of Arts, History	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
2. Bachelor of Science										
a. Elementary Education	59	49	91	96	69	87	85	87	57	99
b. Secondary Education	52	42	67	91	77	87	119	132	106	101
3. Masters in Education	18	16	17	14	16	29	31	33	32	14
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	129	107	175	201	162	203	235	252	195	216
1. Two-year Business Ed. Diploma	1	-	-	5	4	4	3	3	4	10
2. Two-year Education Diploma	25	16	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Diplomas Granted	26	16	14	5	4	4	3	3	4	10

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-1970	1970-71	1971-72
1. Bachelor of Science										
a. Elementary Education	101	111	115	166	156	144	160	188	184	210
b. Secondary Education	74	100	115	138	136	156	192	224	254	227
2. Liberal Arts										
a. Bachelor of Arts	-	-	-	-	9	17	33	45	32	43
b. Bachelor of Science	-	-	-	-	-	19	50	94	108	128
3. Master of Science	15	18	15	18	32	34	33	47	35	45
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	190	229	245	322	333	370	468	598	613	653

DEGREES GRANTED BY MAIN DIVISIONS
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
1962-63 through 1971-72

NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE	1962-63	1963-64	1964-65	1965-66	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Bachelor of Science										
a. Elementary Education	52	42	59	43	67	50	58	65	53	61
b. Secondary Education	38	41	45	56	55	58	74	72	99	95
c. Vo-Tech Education	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	12	29	21
2. Bachelor of Arts	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	4
3. Master of Science	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	13
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	90	83	104	99	122	110	143	151	192	194
1. 2-Year Pre-Professional Cert.	17	8	13	21	33	23	22	17	14	21
2. 2-Year Vo-Tech Certificate	33	70	42	24	54	46	46	46	58	62
3. 1-Year Vo-Tech Cert.(Nursing)	13	-	16	15	16	9	11	23	14	25
4. Associate Degree in Technology	-	-	-	-	-	32	8	15	19	13
5. Associate Degree in Nursing	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	13	20	11
6. Two-Year Education Diploma	36	12	18	3	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL DIPLOMAS GRANTED	99	90	89	63	104	110	100	114	115	132

Note: This report includes degrees awarded beginning with the summer session, followed by fall, winter and spring quarters for each year.

Source: Office of the Executive Secretary. Report to the Montana State Board of Education, Ex Officio Regents. 1966-67 through 1971-72.

SUPPLEMENT TO DEGREES GRANTED BY MAIN DIVISIONS
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
1972-73

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

1. Bachelor Degrees	
a. College of Arts & Sciences	603
b. School of Fine Arts	57
c. School of Business Admin.	145
d. School of Education	173
e. School of Forestry	82
f. School of Journalism	28
g. School of Pharmacy	20
Total Bachelor Degrees	1,108
2. School of Law	
a. Juris Doctor	64
3. Graduate School	
a. Masters	309
b. Doctor of Education	13
c. Doctor of Philosophy	26
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	1,520

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

1. Bachelor Degrees	
a. College of Agriculture	152
b. College of Education	183
c. College of Engineering	228
d. College of Letters & Science	387
e. College of Professional Schools	452
Total Bachelor Degrees	1,402
2. Graduate School	
a. Masters	226
b. Doctor of Education	15
c. Doctor of Philosophy	29
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	1,672

MONTANA COLLEGE OF MINERAL SCIENCE & TECHNOLOGY

1. Bachelors Degree in Engineering	51
2. Bachelor of Science (Math & Chem.)	8
3. Bachelor of Arts	21
4. Masters Degree in Engineering	5
5. Masters Degree in Geology	1
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	86
1. Associate of Arts	16
2. Associate of Science	6
3. Associate of Science/Engineering	2

WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

1. Bachelor of Arts, History	1
2. Bachelor of Science	
a. Elementary Education	92
b. Secondary Education	124
3. Masters in Education	30
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	247
1. Associate of Arts	3
2. Associate of Arts in Business Ed.	12
3. Fifth-year Program in Education	6

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

1. Bachelor of Science	
a. Elementary Education	168
b. Secondary Education	160
2. Liberal Arts	
a. Bachelor of Arts	43
b. Bachelor of Science	113
c. Bachelor of Science in Rehab. & Related Services	3
3. Master of Science	83
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	570
1. Associate of Arts	32

NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE

1. Bachelor of Science	
a. Elementary Education	45
b. Secondary Education	85
c. Vo-Tech Education	17
2. Bachelor of Arts	6
3. Master of Science	19
TOTAL DEGREES GRANTED	172
1. 2-Year Pre-Professional Certificate	4
2. 2-Year Vo-Tech Certificate	15
3. 1-Year Vo-Tech Certificate (Nursing)	21
4. Associate of Science	80

Source: Office of the Executive Secretary. Report to the Montana State Board of Education, Ex Officio Regents. January, 1974.

Auxiliary Enterprises

A summary of auxiliary enterprises at units of the Montana University System is set out below.

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES*
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

UM

Chemistry Stores
Biological Station
Married Student Housing
Food Service
Residence Halls
Health Service
Prescription Pharmacy
Printing and Clerical
Lubrecht Experimental Forest
Field House
Vehicle Pool
Golf Course
Intercollegiate Athletics
University Press Publications
University Theater
University Center
Swimming Pool
Vehicle Registration Program

MSU

Residence Halls
Family Housing
Health Service
Fieldhouse
Washers and dryers
Library Copy Service
Identification cards
Art, Photo and Audio Visual
Athletics
Student Union Food Service
Student Union
Service Shop and Storeroom
Car Pool
Instrument Service
Chemistry Stores
Refrigerators
Campus Concessions

MCMST

Parking
Dormitory
Student Union
Bookstore
Family Housing
Health Service

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*"In addition to educational and general, auxiliary enterprises is the other major category of current funds revenues and reflects revenues from activities conducted primarily to provide facilities or services for students, faculty, and staff. Such activities include residence halls, food services, intercollegiate athletics (unless operated as an integral part of the department of physical education, in which case the revenues are classified under Organized Activities Related to Educational Departments), college unions, college stores, and other services such as barber shops, movie houses, and the like." American Council on Education. _College and University Business Administration_. Vol. 1. p. 23.

AUXILIARY ENTERPRISES
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

WMC

Student Book Store
Dorms
Food Service
Text Book Library
Athletic Program
Health Service
Married Student Apartments
Student Union Activities

EMC

Residence Halls
Health Service
Bookstore
Physical Education Building
Rental Properties
Classes
Institutional Services
Self Supporting Programs
Student Union

NMC

Housing and Dining System
(This includes student housing, Food Service, Student Union, Snack Bar, Store, and Recreation Area.)
Faculty Housing
Parking Lot
Intercollegiate Athletics
Student Health Insurance Plan
Armory-Gymnasium (Income consists primarily of student fees and occasional income)

Source: University of Montana, Montana State University, Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology, Western Montana College, Eastern Montana College, and Northern Montana College. September, 1973.

Student Financial Assistance

Below are tables showing the amount of student financial assistance at units of the Montana University System.

Table 4
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

58

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

Academic Year	FEDERAL	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1965-66	$ 213,014	$ 822,807.26	$ 106,520.94	$1,142,342.20
1966-67	418,285	909,634.91	168,219.35	1,496,139.26
1967-68	984,393	1,022,575.80	162,616.14	2,169,534.94
1968-69	1,332,597	1,379,468.88	196,198.63	2,908,264.51
1969-70	1,203,282	1,776,316.67	264,010.46	3,243,609.13
1970-71	1,107,488	1,895,168.31	173,053.04	3,175,709.35
1971-72	1,605,796	2,058,868.04	212,647.37	3,877,311.41
1972-73	1,180,859	2,076,463.57	146,614.00	3,403,936.57

Source: University of Montana. September 1973.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Montana State University

Academic Year	Federal	State	Local	Total
1971-72	$1,276,688	$635,437	$472,486	$2,384,611
1972-73	1,217,856	890,374	475,866	2,584,096

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology

Academic Year	Federal	State	Private	Total
1964-65	$ 21,820.	$ 8,085.	$ 24,505.	$ 54,410.
1965-66	47,805.	13,823.	22,395.	84,023.
1966-67	84,795.	13,830.	33,462.	132,087.
1967-68	122,764.	15,720.	23,076.	161,560.
1968-69	141,360.	15,203.	30,777.	187,340.
1969-70	162,950.	35,107.	54,206.	252,263.
1970-71	152,072.	41,487.	86,380.	279,939.
1971-72	126,708.	32,760.	63,314.	222,782.
1972-73	75,343.	33,993.	69,147.	178,483.

Source: Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology. September, 1973.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

Academic Year	FEDERAL	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1964-65	$ 33,025	$ 13,310	$ 16,491	$ 62,826
1965-66	37,050	23,130	28,396	88,576
1966-67	99,800	21,550	28,022	149,372
1967-68	163,029	24,845	15,846	203,720
1968-69	221,769	20,850	4,624	247,243
1969-70	283,933	27,000	12,521	323,454
1970-71	316,168	26,775	31,269	374,212
1971-72	393,124	34,805	39,419	467,348
1972-73	270,176	33,315	29,253	332,744
1973-74	246,671	30,000	30,000	306,671

Source: Western Montana College. September 1973.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

Academic Year	FEDERAL	STATE	PRIVATE	TOTAL
1967-68	$ 1,357,310	$ 171,788	$ 93,454	$1,622,552
1968-69	1,449,631	181,532	110,977	1,742,140
1969-70	1,511,203	124,572	63,630	1,599,405
1970-71	1,245,951	80,860	84,125	1,410,936
1971-72	1,410,936	87,670	82,232	1,310,569
1972-73	515,922	77,205	54,570	647,697

Source: Eastern Montana College. September 1973.

Instructional Faculty

Full and part-time instructional faculty, by rank, at the Montana University System are shown below.

Table 5
FULL AND PART-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY RANK
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA

Academic Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor & Lecturer	Part-time Faculty	Total
1963-64	73	49	70	44		236
1964-65	83	57	72	49		261
1965-66	93	60	75	44		272
1966-67	101	62	77	46	38	324
1967-68	111	73	73	61	26	344
1968-69	116	78	96	69	28	387
1969-70	126	87	104	74	37	428
1970-71	124	93	113	77	43	450
1971-72	135	92	120	66	36	449
1972-73	137	95	141	67	41	481

Source: University of Montana. "The following data has been extracted from American Association of University Professors (AAUP) reports filed on behalf of the University of Montana for each of the past ten years. The numbers represent faculty members whose major regular assignment is instruction. Part-time faculty data are not available for the years 1963-64, 1964-65, and 1965-66."

FULL AND PART-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY RANK
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY

Academic Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor /Lecturer	Total	Part-Time Faculty
1963-64	89	87	104	52/2	334	117*
1964-65	103	87	105	63/0	358	126*
1965-66	114	91	115	62/0	382	124*
1966-67	120	98	120	74/0	412**	126*
1967-68	107	101	127	52/0	387	8
1968-69	106	94	150	47/3	400	22
1969-70	113	107	153	42/1	416	25
1970-71	100	115	153	49/0	417	58
1971-72	107	115	149	37/0	408	52
1972-73	108	123	139	32/1	403	48

*In the first four reports Graduate Teaching Assistants and Graduate Research Assistants were included in the Part-Time Faculty totals.

**The faculty of one of the University's stations was included in this total.

Source: Montana State University. September 1973.

FULL AND PART-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY RANK
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

MONTANA COLLEGE OF MINERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY

Academic Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Total	Part-time Faculty
1963	8	10	7	2.5	27	.5
1964	9	10	8	4.5	31	.5
1965	10	10	14	2.5	36	.5
1966	8	10	15	4.5	37	.5
1967	9.5	10	16	5	41	
1968	11	9.5	21	4	45.5	
1969	11	12.5	19	6	48.5	
1970	12	17	18	4	51	
1971	10.5	16	23	4	53.5	
1972	11.5	17.5	21	4	53.5	1
1973	10.5	18	16	3.5	47	1

Source: Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology.
September 1973.

FULL AND PART-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY RANK
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

Academic Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Total
1963-64	3	10	11	6	30
1964-65	5	8	11	7	31
1965-66	6	9	9	10	34
1966-67	5	9	16	10	40
1967-68	4	7	21	11	43
1968-69	5	7	20	12	44
1969-70	5	8	22	11	46
1970-71	5	9	28	8	50
1971-72	5	13	23	5	46
1972-73	5	15	19	5	44

Source: Western Montana College September 1973.

FULL AND PART-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY RANK
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE

Academic Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Total	FTE of Part-time Faculty*
1965	24	24	28	16	92	
1966	23	26	31	24	104	
1967	29	28	43	27	127	
1968	30	34	41	27	132	
1969	37	37	47	24	145	
1970	41	37	56	23	157	
1971	45	37	53	15	150	(8)
1972	42	38	46	14	140	(3)
Est. 1973	40	37	38	13	127	(2)

*Full-Time Equivalent of Part-Time Faculty.

Source: Eastern Montana College. "In the early years of this report the part-time faculty figures are not readily available. For 1971 and 1972 they are reported on a full-time equivalent basis. All figures except 1973 are as reported for the AAUP annual survey and full-time faculty determined accordingly to the AAUP rules. The 1973 figures are estimates."

FULL AND PART-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY BY RANK
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM

Northern Montana College

Academic Year	Professor	Associate Professor	Assistant Professor	Instructor	Total Full-Time Faculty	PTF/ FTE of PTF*	Total Faculty FTE
1963-64	2	9	15	13	39	11/4.42	43.42
1964-65	2	12	14	17	45	7/2.47	47.47
1965-66	1	11	18	20	50	12/4.07	54.07
1966-67	1	13	19	25	58	16/3.65	61.65
1967-68	1	17	23	26	67	17/5.79	72.79
1968-69	2	21	23	30	76	10/3.69	79.69
1969-70	1	24	28	22	75	11/5.40	80.40
1970-71	4	27	30	15	76	19/5.68	81.68
1971-72	6	26	36	11	79	8/2.15	81.15
1972-73	10	25	28	10	73	12/2.45	75.45

* "PTF/FTE of PTF" means Part-Time Faculty/ Full-Time Equivalent of Part-Time Faculty.

Source: Northern Montana College. September, 1973.

Income and Expenditures

Montana University System institutions receive most of their revenues from the following sources:

1. The fees that the university units collect from their students are set by the Board of Regents. (75-8601, R.C.M. 1947)
2. Each university unit obtains its largest share of state revenue from legislative appropriations of general fund moneys. The general fund consists of all moneys deposited in the state treasury which are available to defray the general costs of state government.
3. Another major source of state funds is the six mill levy. Every ten years the legislature has enacted and the people have approved this levy which is a tax upon all real and personal property. The people last approved the levy in 1968; the six mill levy will have to be voted upon again in 1978.
4. The university units receive federal funds for such programs as research and student financial assistance.
5. The category entitled "Other Sources" which will be found on several of the charts includes revenues from endowments, gifts and grants, sales and services, and activities organized by the units.
6. The legislature appropriates moneys directly to each institution for capital construction.

Summary tables which show the income and expenditures of each unit of the Montana University System during the period 1966-67 through 1973-74 appear on the following pages. In these tables, income and expenditures refer to total income and program expenditures.

Table 6
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, 1966-67 through 1971-72

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
UM						
Income	7,327,005	8,744,566	10,194,673	11,207,084	12,247,938	13,069,901
Expenditures	7,349,183	8,628,400	10,051,162	11,374,302	12,197,480	12,718,341
MSU						
Income	8,274,247	9,638,550	10,975,742	11,923,393	13,202,040	12,992,835
Expenditures	8,131,824	9,261,593	10,562,309	11,942,790	13,146,382	12,918,431
MCMST						
Income	1,048,847	1,413,614	1,429,827	1,724,356	1,744,738	1,915,095
Expenditures	1,030,979	1,293,400	1,532,142	1,686,597	1,787,641	1,834,880
WMC						
Income	907,391	1,067,064	1,257,678	1,379,721	1,451,086	1,507,761
Expenditures	904,096	1,028,932	1,263,948	1,373,909	1,476,284	1,497,799
EMC						
Income	2,172,176	2,906,879	3,275,252	3,793,287	4,090,271	4,129,332
Expenditures	2,109,615	2,733,311	3,368,362	3,793,287	4,090,271	4,129,332
NMC						
Income	1,370,964	1,830,515	1,851,095	2,143,868	2,038,701	2,146,703
Expenditures	1,365,302	1,552,447	1,724,651	1,929,599	2,077,958	2,146,703

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, 1966-67 through 1973-74

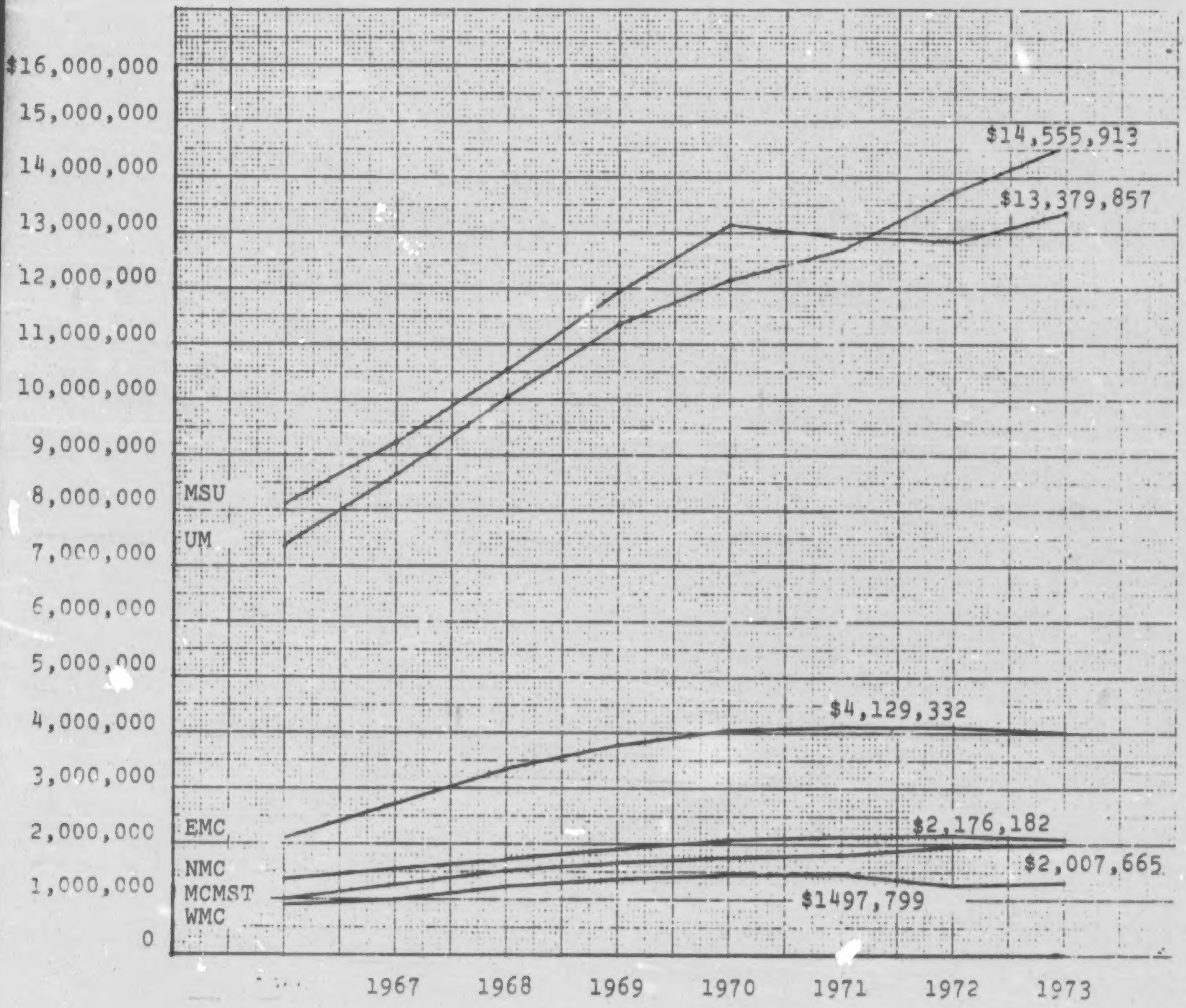
	1972-73*	1973-74*
UM		
Income	$13,767,141	$14,555,913
Expenditures	13,767,141	14,555,913
MSU		
Income	$12,856,704	$13,379,857
Expenditures	12,856,704	13,379,857
MCMST		
Income	$ 1,998,564	$ 2,007,665
Expenditures	1,998,564	2,007,665
WMC		
Income	$ 1,273,710	$ 1,311,826
Expenditures	1,273,710	1,311,826
EMC		
Income	$ 4,115,000	$ 4,063,233
Expenditures	4,115,000	4,063,233
NMC		
Income	$ 2,176,182	$ 2,091,936
Expenditures	2,176,182	2,091,936

SOURCE: Office of the Executive Secretary. Financial Report. Montana University System. 1967-1972.

*These figures are estimates taken from Montana University System, Budgetary Data, May 21, 1973.

The following chart depicts graphically the trend in current dollar expenditures at each institution of the Montana University System. Each institution's largest expenditure is marked on the graph.

Chart 2
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
TOTAL BUDGET CURRENT DOLLAR EXPENDITURES



In the table which follows, the income and expenditure figures for each institution have been adjusted for the effects of price inflation. Current dollar figures actually exaggerate growth because they reflect both rising prices (price inflation) and rising purchasing power (rising real income). The Gross National Product Implicit Price Deflator for Government Purchase of Goods and Services (state and local), developed by the Department of Commerce, has been used in this table. The deflator, using 1966 as the base year, has been divided into the current dollar income and expenditure figures to discount or eliminate the effects of price inflation and to reflect the change in real purchasing power. This methodology has been used wherever the terms "constant dollar" or "discounted dollar" appear.

Table 7
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES EXPRESSED IN CONSTANT DOLLARS
1966-67 through 1973-74

	1966-67	1967-68	1968-69
UM			
Constant Dollar Income	$5,662,329.98	$8,296,552.18	$9,110,521.00
Constant Dollar Expenditure	5,679,430.45	8,186,337.76	8,982,271.67
MSU			
Constant Dollar Income	$6,394,317.62	$9,144,734.35	$9,808,572.26
Constant Dollar Expenditure	6,284,253.48	8,787,090.13	9,439,060.77
MCMST			
Constant Dollar Income	$ 810,546.37	$1,341,189.75	$1,277,772.12
Constant Dollar Expenditure	796,738.02	1,227,134.72	1,369,206.43
WMC			
Constant Dollar Income	$ 701,229.52	$1,012,394.69	$1,123,930.29
Constant Dollar Expenditure	698,683.15	976,216.32	1,129,533.51
EMC			
Constant Dollar Income	$1,678,652.24	$2,592,683.11	$3,010,153.71
Constant Dollar Expenditure	1,630,305.26	2,592,683.11	3,010,153.71
NMC			
Constant Dollar Income	$1,059,477.59	$1,617,703.98	$1,654,240.39
Constant Dollar Expenditure	1,055,102.01	1,472,909.87	1,541,243.07

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES EXPRESSED IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

1966-67 through 1973-74

	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
UM			
Constant Dollar Income	$9,441,519.99	$9,628,882.23	$9,617,292.77
Constant Dollar Expenditure	9,582,394.58	9,589,213.98	9,358,603.00
MSU			
Constant Dollar Income	$10,044,981.46	$10,378,962.26	$9,560,584.99
Constant Dollar Expenditure	10,061,322.66	10,335,205.97	9,505,835.91
MCMST			
Constant Dollar Income	$1,452,700.57	$1,371,650.08	$1,409,194.08
Constant Dollar Expenditure	1,420,889.65	1,405,378.18	1,350,169.75
WMC			
Constant Dollar Income	$1,162,359.73	$1,140,790.88	$1,109,463.58
Constant Dollar Expenditure	1,157,463.35	1,160,600.63	1,102,133.19
EMC			
Constant Dollar Income	$3,195,692.50	$3,215,621.86	$3,038,507.73
Constant Dollar Expenditure	3,195,692.50	3,215,621.86	3,038,507.73
NMC			
Constant Dollar Income	$1,806,123.00	$1,602,752.36	$1,579,619.57
Constant Dollar Expenditure	1,625,609.94	1,633,614.78	1,579,619.57

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES EXPRESSED IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

1966-67 through 1973-74

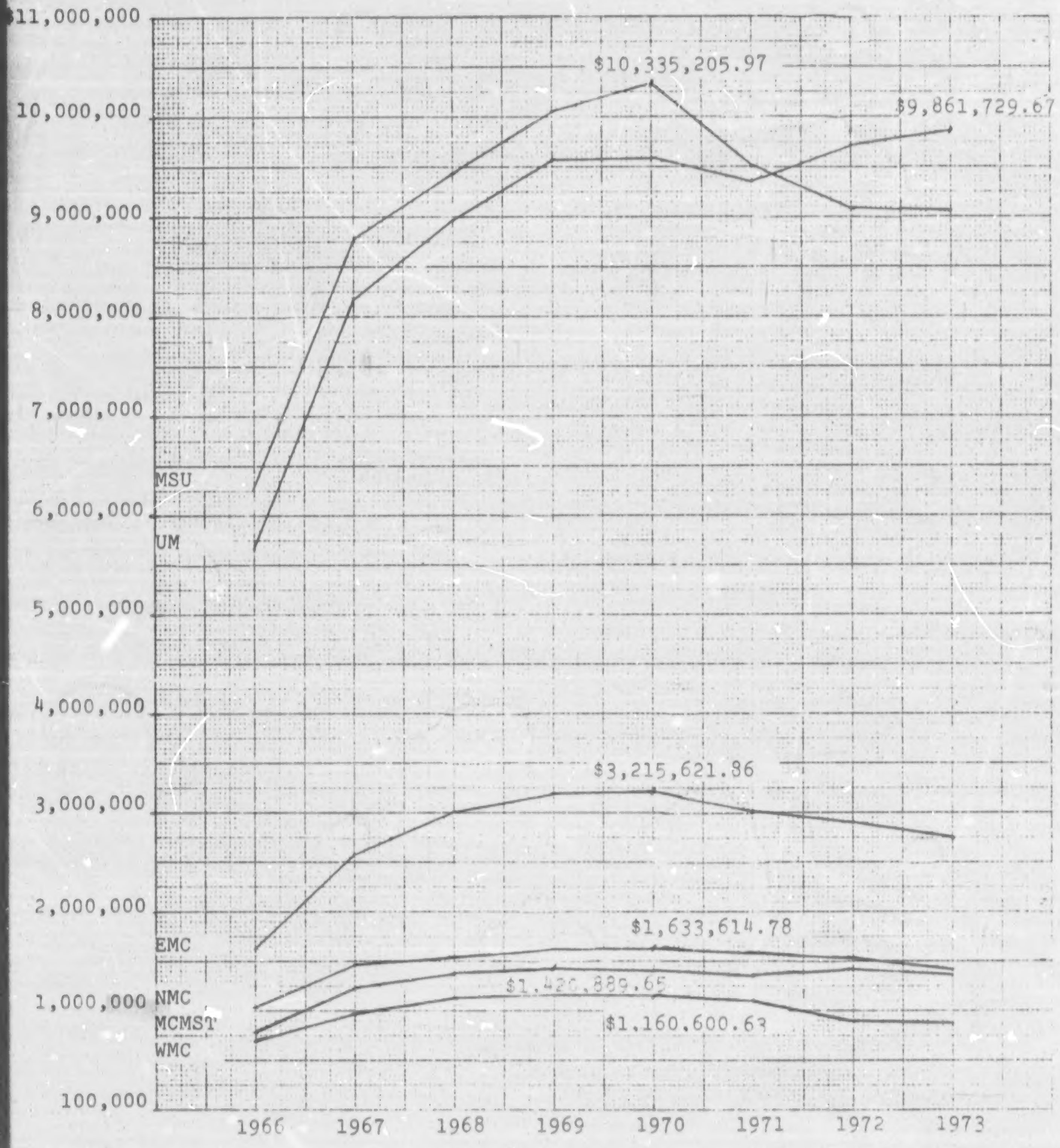
	1972-73*	1973-74*
UM		
Constant Dollar Income	$9,722,557.20	$9,061,729.67
Constant Dollar Expenditure	9,722,557.20	9,861,729.67
MSU		
Constant Dollar Income	$9,079,593.22	$9,064,943.77
Constant Dollar Expenditure	9,079,593.22	9,064,943.77
MCMST		
Constant Dollar Income	$1,411,415.25	$1,360,206.64
Constant Dollar Expenditure	1,411,415.25	1,360,206.64
WMC		
Constant Dollar Income	$ 899,512.71	$ 838,771.00
Constant Dollar Expenditure	899,512.71	888,771.00
EMC		
Constant Dollar Income	$2,906,073.45	$2,752,867.89
Constant Dollar Expenditure	2,906,073.45	2,752,867.89
NMC		
Constant Dollar Income	$1,536,851.69	$1,417,300.81
Constant Dollar Expenditure	1,536,851.69	1,417,300.81

SOURCE: Montana University System, Financial Reports 1967-1972.

*These figures are estimates taken from Montana University System, Budgetary Data, May 21, 1973.

The following chart depicts graphically the trend in constant dollar expenditures at each institution of the Montana University System. Each institution's largest expenditure is marked on the graph.

Chart 3
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
ALL PROGRAM EXPENDITURES DISCOUNTED
FOR INFLATION



The following charts depict graphically the percentage of income each institution received from each of its major sources during the years 1966 through 1973. The figures for 1972-73 and 1973-74 are estimates based upon data from the publication, Montana University System, Budgetary Data, May 21, 1973.

KEY

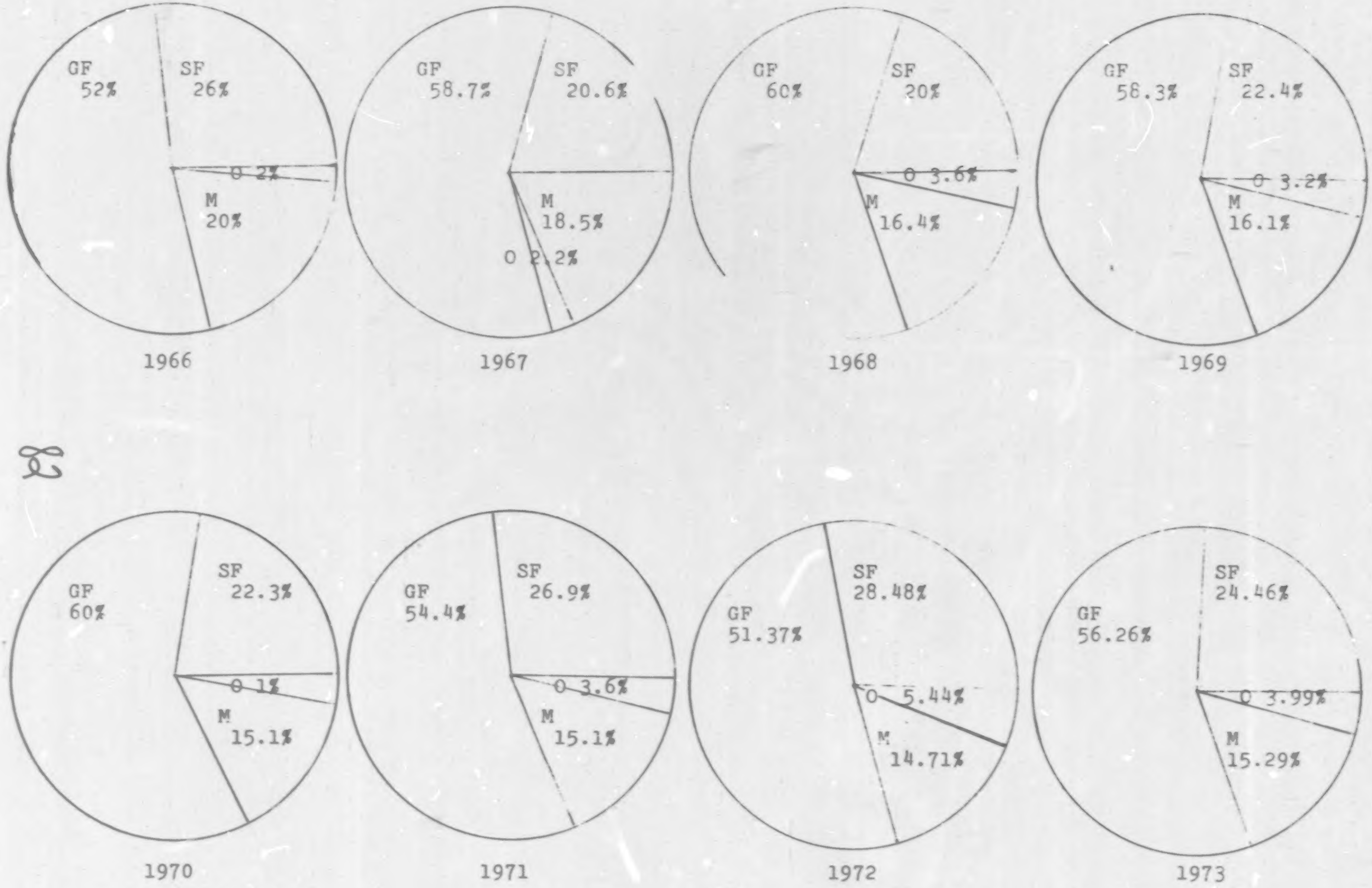
SF = Student Fees

GF = General Fund

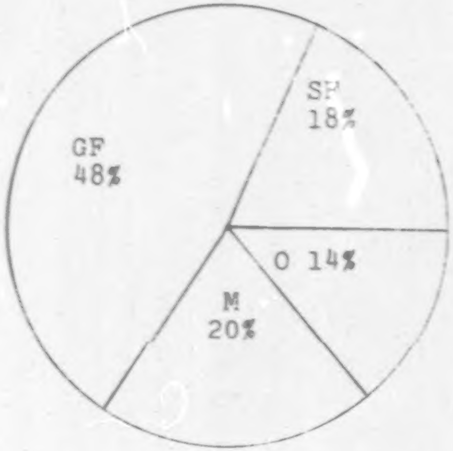
M = Millage

O = Other Sources

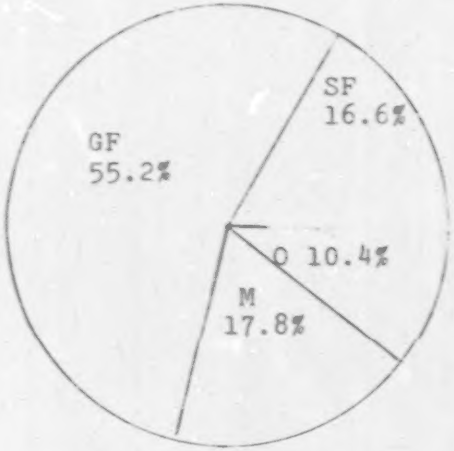
Chart 4
UNIVERSITY OF MONTANA
SOURCES OF INCOME



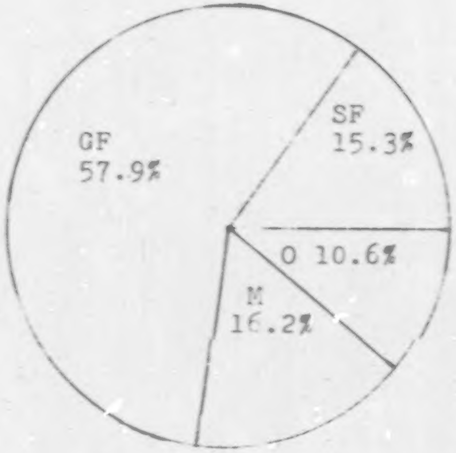
MONTANA STATE UNIVERSITY
SOURCES OF INCOME



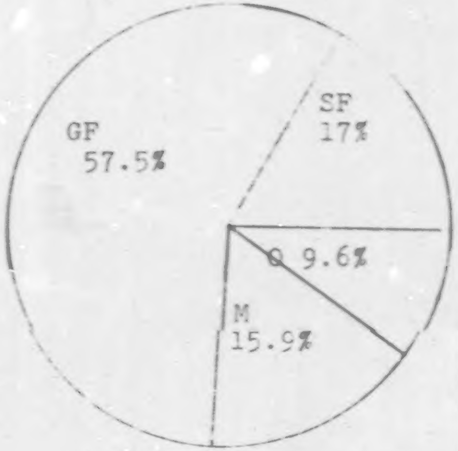
1966



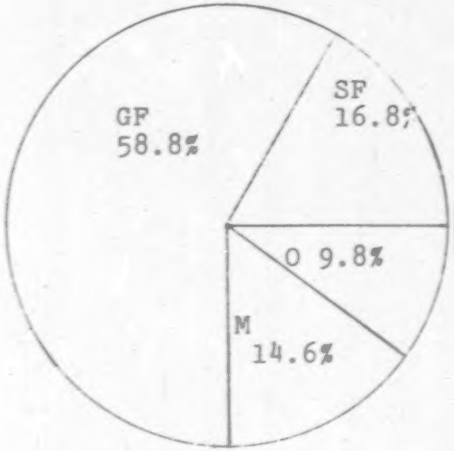
1967



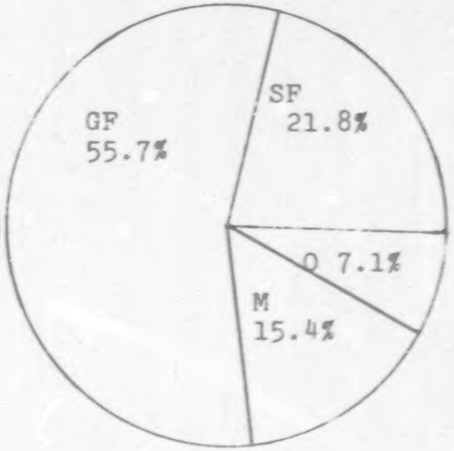
1968



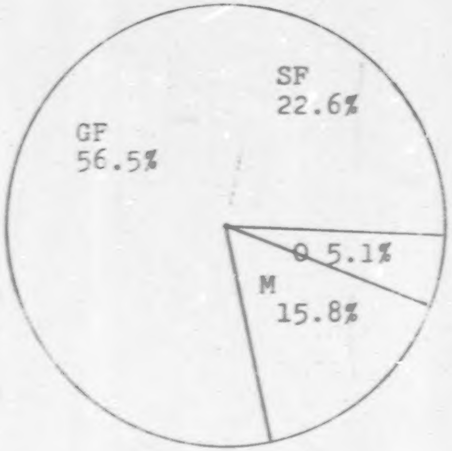
1969



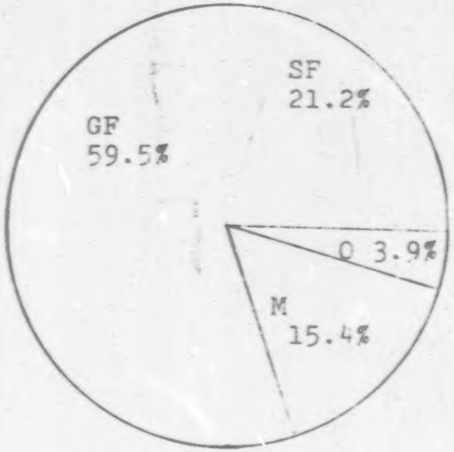
1970



1971

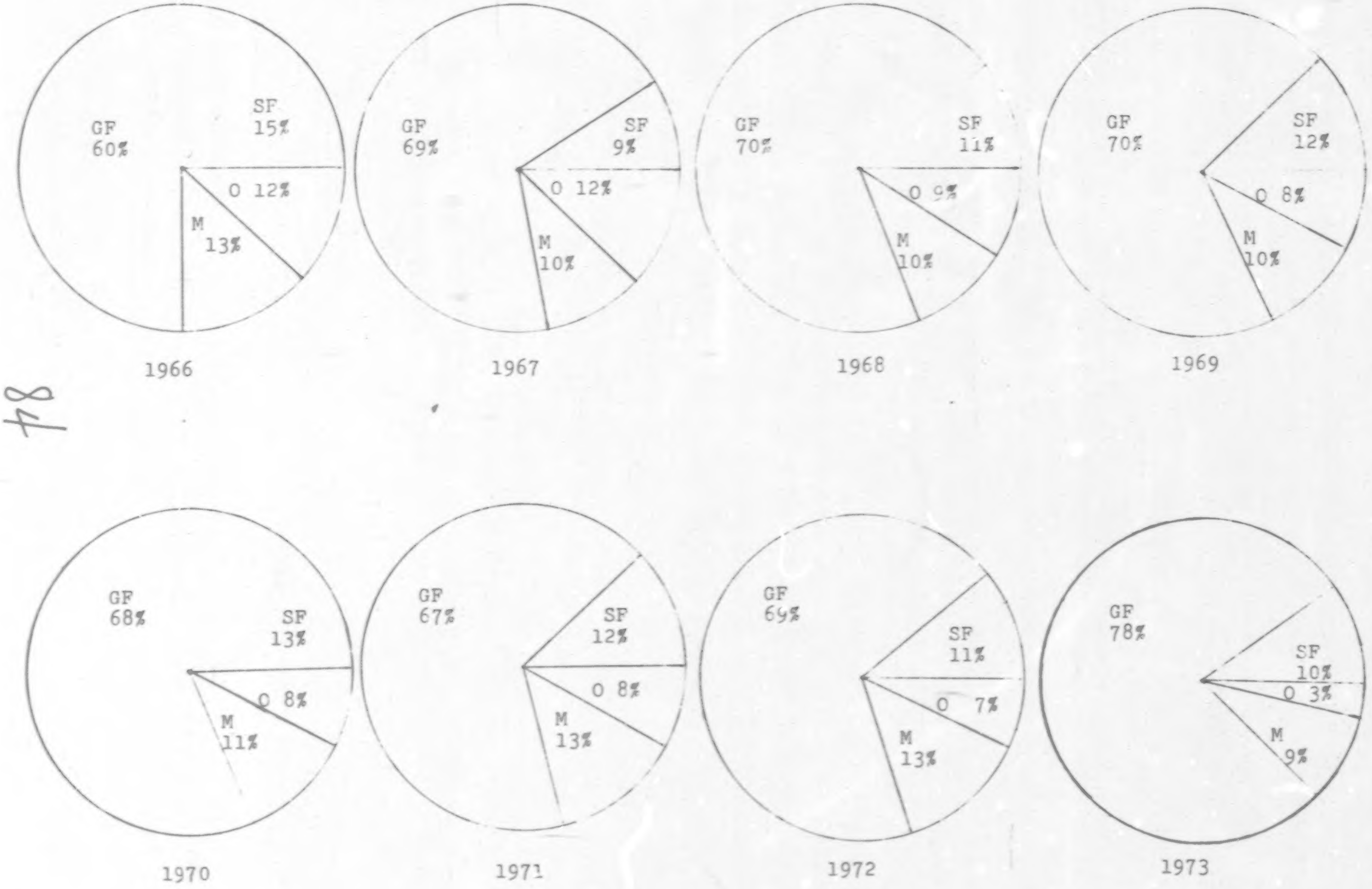


1972

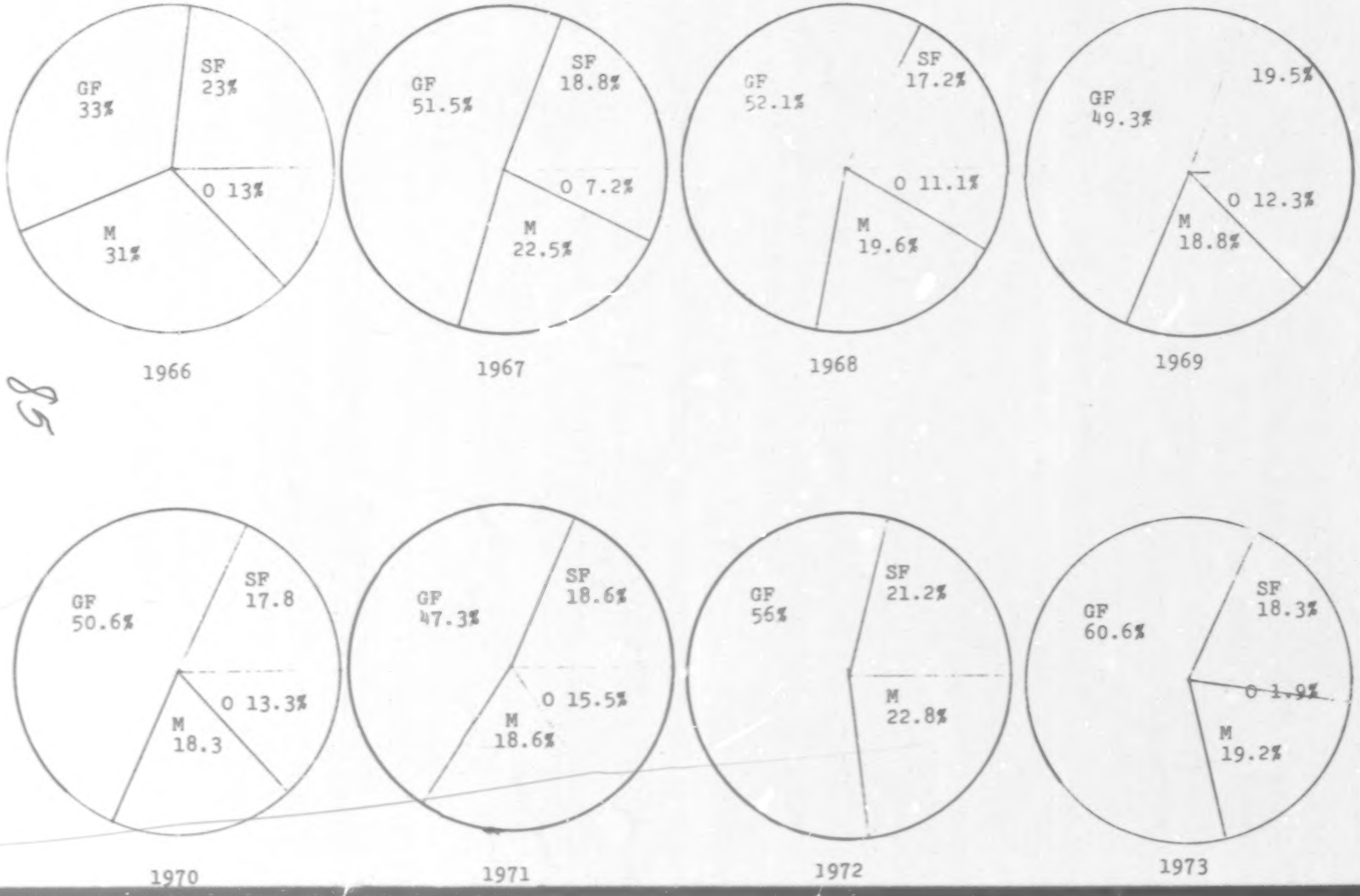


1973

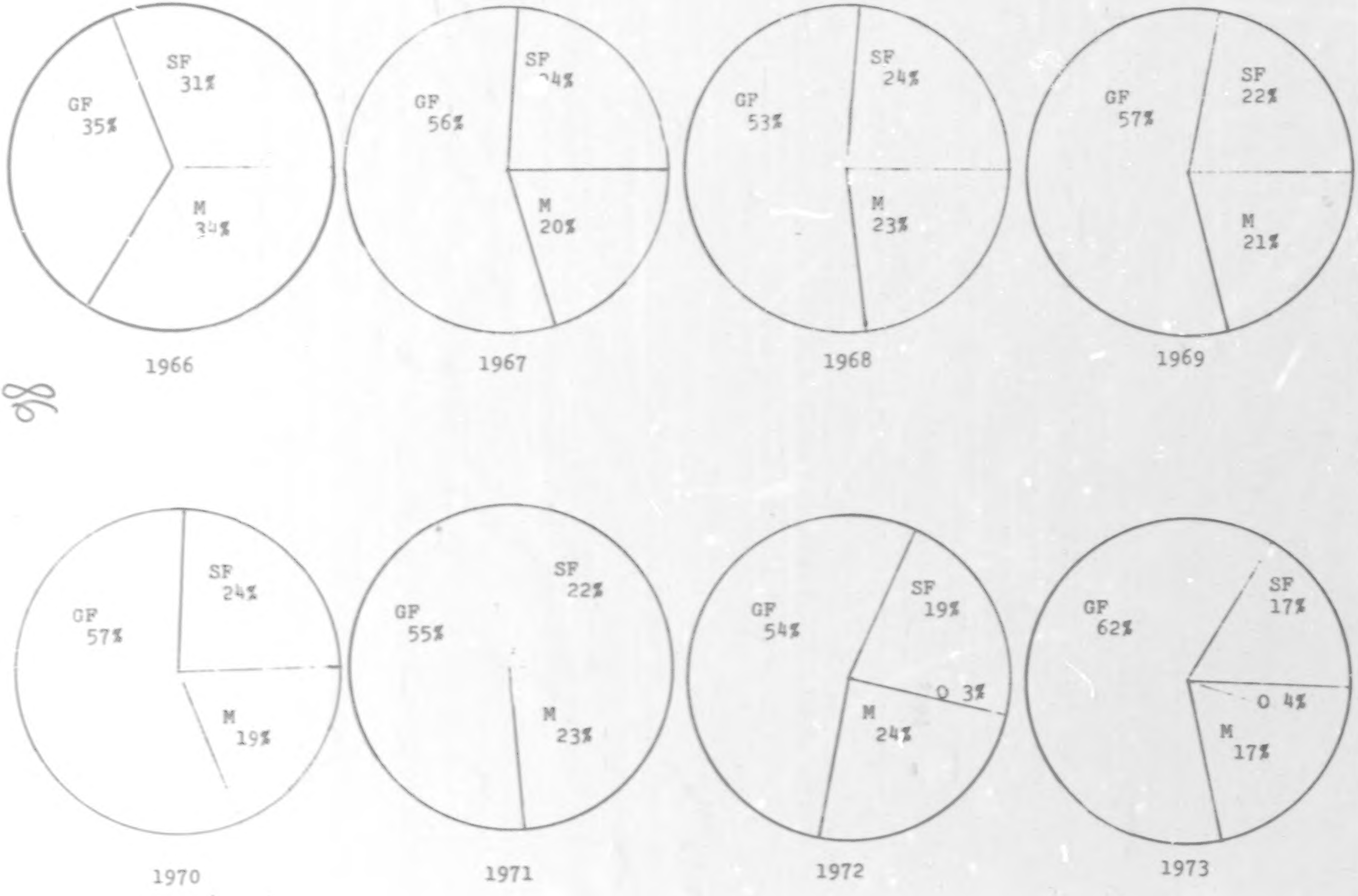
MONTANA COLLEGE OF MINERAL SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY
SOURCES OF INCOME



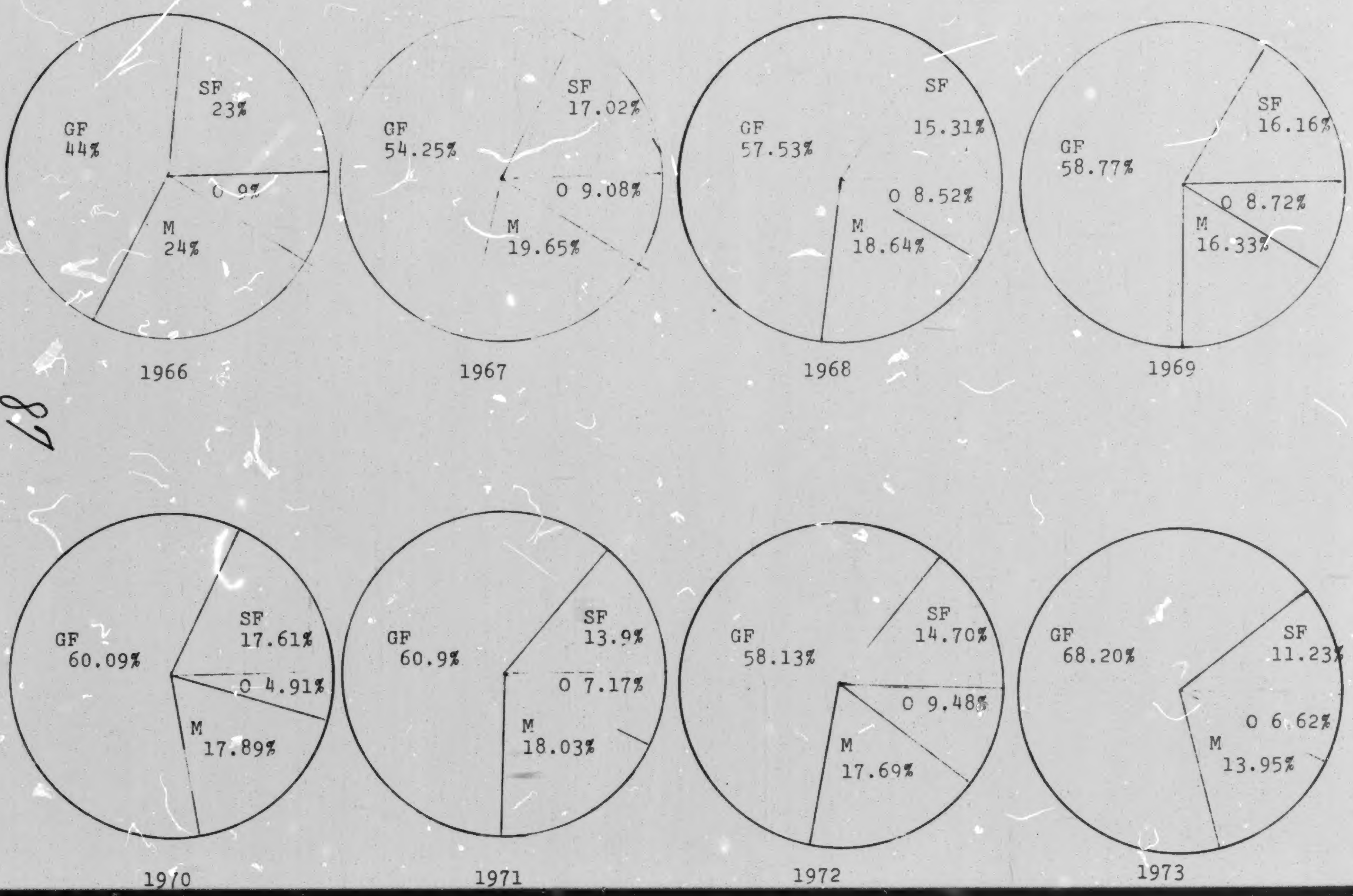
WESTERN MONTANA COLLEGE
SOURCES OF INCOME



EASTERN MONTANA COLLEGE
SOURCES OF INCOME



NORTHERN MONTANA COLLEGE
SOURCES OF INCOME



The following table sets out the percent of increase or decrease in income from all sources that each institution received over or under the preceding year. In this table, the total income has been adjusted to discount or eliminate the effects of price inflation and to reflect the change in real purchasing power. This procedure is explained in the remarks prefacing the table on constant dollar income and expenditures. The percent of change is obtained by dividing the constant dollar income of one year by the constant dollar income of the previous year.

Table 8

PERCENT OF INCREASE OR DECREASE IN INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73	1973-74
UM	47	10	4	2	- 0	1	1
MSU	43	7	2	3	- 8	- 5	- 0
MCMST	65	- 5	14	- 6	3	+ 0	- 4
WMC	44	11	3	- 2	- 3	-19	- 1
EMC	54	16	6	1	- 6	- 4	- 5
NMC	53	2	9	-11	- 1	- 3	- 8

The tables that follow are more detailed statements of educational and general funds available and expenditures of the Montana University System for each fiscal year from 1966-67 through 1971-72.

Table 9

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1966-67

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
CURRENT INCOME:						
Prepaid Fees	87,119	---	---	---	103,830	24,351
Student Fee Appropriation	1,724,684	1,434,527	152,038	199,628	522,625	248,761
Miscellaneous Collections	101,526	84,405	2,925	14,244	47,730	39,844
State Appropriation	5,295,909	5,661,540	767,113	577,416	1,497,991	926,551
Federal Funds	79,630	833,219	10,971	116,103	---	126,056
Endowment Income	5,314	129,293	---	---	---	---
Gifts & Grants	---	10,500	5,807	---	---	75
Sales & Services	11,456	36,806	---	---	---	---
Organized Activities	21,367	83,957	---	---	---	342
Other Sources	---	---	109,993	---	---	4,984
TOTAL INCOME	7,327,005	8,274,247	1,048,847	907,391	2,172,176	1,370,954
EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM:						
Admin & General Expense	734,815	1,086,618	167,223	160,045	427,839	136,749
Instr & Deptl Res	4,705,072	5,060,077	426,967	460,865	1,222,629	860,613
Libraries	488,414	363,336	36,024	68,178	85,948	60,254
Phys Plant Oper & Maint	1,178,060	838,445	166,299	149,601	266,516	280,114
TOTAL RESIDENT INSTRN	7,106,361	2,348,476	796,513	838,689	2,002,932	1,337,730
Organized Activities	22,335	141,790	---	59,056	72,647	---
Organized Research	170,123	280,606	234,286	---	---	---
Extension & Public Service	49,864	360,952	180	6,351	34,036	27,572
TOTAL PROGRAMS	7,349,183	8,131,824	1,030,979	904,096	2,109,615	1,335,302
EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT:						
Personal Services	5,923,482	6,421,398	761,689	664,482	1,780,683	1,018,421
Operations	821,750	1,184,602	236,286	178,317	255,815	166,100
Equipment	452,568	458,746	30,968	61,240	25,990	104,625
Capital	151,383	67,078	2,036	57	47,127	75,156
Grants & Benefits	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL OBJECT	7,349,183	8,131,824	1,030,979	904,096	2,109,615	[illegible]

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1967-68

92

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
CURRENT INCOME:						
Prepaid Fees & Collections	95,494	---	---	22,099	82,357	27,408
Current Fees & Collections	1,708,569	1,598,100	132,563	178,910	597,991	290,221
State Appropriation	6,758,326	7,025,000	1,103,500	790,000	2,220,000	1,260,000
Federal Funds	131,281	763,386	---	76,055	---	252,475
Endowment Income	5,022	152,105	144,718	---	6,531	---
Gifts & Grants	---	10,000	31,257	---	---	---
Sales & Services	14,658	---	---	---	---	---
Organized Activities	22,575	89,959	---	---	---	---
Other Sources	8,641	---	1,576	---	---	411
TOTAL INCOME	8,744,566	9,638,550	1,413,614	1,067,064	2,906,879	1,830,515
EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM:						
Admin & General Expense	769,109	873,511	225,045	138,082	620,938	221,216
Instr & Deptl Research	5,680,983	6,285,785	529,171	593,883	1,493,802	1,005,192
Libraries	613,308	438,450	41,094	59,997	147,352	85,835
Phys Plant Oper & Maint	1,259,444	1,000,129	183,331	222,112	405,817	215,876
TOTAL RESIDENT INSTRN	8,322,844	8,597,875	978,641	1,014,074	2,667,909	1,528,119
Organized Activities	20,277	209,563	5,558	12,171	65,402	---
Organized Research	226,115	283,733	309,201	---	---	---
Extension & Public Service	59,164	170,422	---	2,687	---	24,328
TOTAL PROGRAMS	8,628,400	9,261,593	1,293,400	1,028,932	2,733,311	1,552,447
EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT:						
Personal Services	7,039,771	7,424,571	967,535	764,248	2,173,088	1,240,951
Operations	980,221	1,188,597	263,300	201,627	392,906	175,567
Equipment	608,408	648,425	62,565	63,057	167,317	135,929
Capital	---	---	---	---	---	---
Grants & Benefits	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL OBJECT	8,628,400	9,261,593	1,293,400	1,028,932	2,733,311	1,552,447

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1968-69

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
CURRENT INCOME:						
Carry-over	---	---	---	---	---	---
Current Fees & Collections	2,043,379	1,679,667	161,971	216,079	712,334	283,352
State Appropriation	7,793,326	8,135,000	1,140,000	902,000	2,515,000	1,410,000
Federal Funds	303,819	937,553	12,462	139,599	---	157,248
Endowment Income	5,120	135,066	109,730	---	---	---
Gifts & Grants	---	---	500	---	---	---
Sales & Services	20,676	---	---	---	---	---
Organized Activities	28,353	88,456	---	---	---	495
Other Sources	---	---	5,164	---	47,918	---
TOTAL INCOME *	10,194,673	10,975,742	1,429,827	1,257,678	3,275,252	1,851,095
EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM:						
Admin & General Expense	980,948	1,063,199	243,358	167,901	748,218	235,934
Instr & Deptl Research	6,671,936	7,098,851	688,037	668,464	1,856,302	1,129,729
Libraries	684,351	498,306	56,507	107,198	215,940	90,857
Phys Plant Oper & Maint	1,345,785	1,065,566	210,558	225,805	547,150	247,077
TOTAL RESIDENT INSTRN	9,683,019	9,725,922	1,198,460	1,169,368	3,367,610	1,703,597
Organized Activities	32,210	365,123	3,000	90,355	752	---
Organized Research	272,745	218,047	330,682	---	---	---
Extension & Public Service	63,188	253,217	---	4,225	---	21,054
TOTAL PROGRAMS *	10,051,162	10,562,309	1,532,142	1,263,948	3,368,362	1,724,651
EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT:						
Personal Services	8,166,560	8,309,356	1,148,651	928,834	2,622,140	1,392,000
Operations	1,193,414	1,640,595	281,983	228,757	523,058	204,920
Equipment	691,188	550,362	101,508	105,977	204,562	127,731
Capital	---	61,996	---	380	18,602	---
Grants Benefits	---	---	---	---	---	---
TOTAL OBJECT *	10,051,162	10,562,309	1,532,142	1,263,948	3,368,362	1,724,651

* Will not add because the figures have been rounded.

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MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1969-70

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
CURRENT INCOME						
Student Fees & Collections	$ 2,507,474.98	$ 2,031,769	$ 210,000.00	$ 269,422	$ 843,517	$ 346,505
(General Fund	6,535,000.00	6,851,000	1,110,000.00	680,000	2,174,980	1,260,000
(Millage	1,800,000.00	1,900,000	175,000.00	260,000	774,790	350,000
Federal Funds	245,169.95	556,033	17,886.95	170,099		186,454
Endowment Income	5,146.05	133,629	113,783.74			
Gifts & Grants	86,345.00		5,207.89	200		
Sales & Services	5,935.75					477
Organized Activities	22,012.50	440,962	90,000.00			
Other Sources	-0-		2,477.00			432
TOTAL INCOME	$ 11,207,084.23	$11,923,393	$1,724,355.58	$1,379,721	$3,793,287	$2,143,868
EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM						
Administration & Gen. Expenditures	$ 958,597.82	(1) $ 1,226,323	$ 247,923.00	$ 172,148	$ 577,216	$ 267,391
Instruction & Departmental Research	7,570,104.87	7,727,939	779,718.03	871,392	2,285,481	1,251,721
Libraries	788,807.86	613,907	51,896.20	101,101	241,668	119,630
Physical Plant	1,477,613.99	1,220,091	221,110.13	226,752	688,922	275,649
SUB-TOTAL RESIDENT INSTRUCTION	$ 10,795,124.54	$10,788,260	$1,300,647.36	$1,371,393	$3,793,287	$1,914,391
Organized Research	467,619.17	211,547	385,948.65			
Extension & Public Service	86,192.40	239,960		2,516		15,208
Other Sponsored Programs	25,366.26	653,023				
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL & GENERAL	$ 11,374,302.37	$11,942,790	$1,686,596.01	$1,373,909	$3,793,287	$1,929,599
EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT						
Personal Services	$ 9,334,403.87	$ 8,698,491	$1,312,442.79	$1,024,740	$3,021,527	$1,519,530
Operations	1,383,594.07	2,156,641	297,657.17	220,104	592,354	274,074
Capital	656,304.43	837,658	76,496.61	129,065	179,406	135,416
Grants & Benefits						579
TOTAL	$ 11,374,302.37	$11,942,790	$1,686,596.57	$1,373,909	$3,793,287	$1,929,599

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MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1970-71

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
CURRENT INCOME						
Student Fees & Collections	$ 2,734,370.11	$ 2,212,143	$ 234,962.23	$ 257,255	$ 974,139	$ 358,934
(General Fund	7,350,000.00	7,766,000	1,185,000.00	735,000	2,317,085	1,225,000
(Millage	1,850,000.00	1,925,000	185,000.00	265,000	799,047	355,000
Federal Funds	204,107.83	559,484	18,334.62	192,852		98,744
Endowment Income	5,112.35	134,341	116,298.55			
Gifts & Grants	-0-		3,000.00	979		
Sales & Services	16,368.54					444
Organized Activities	34,286.77	558,001				
Other Sources	53,692.60	47,071	2,143.50			579
TOTAL INCOME	$ 12,247,938.20	$13,202,040	$1,744,738.90	$1,451,086	$4,090,271	$2,038,701
EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM						
Administration & General Expenditures	$ 1,064,433.68	$ 1,474,439	$ 274,811.46	$ 177,085	$ 617,734	$ 282,303
Instruction & Departmental Research	8,263,039.62	8,398,911	806,263.38	850,197	2,580,313	1,349,876
Libraries	774,527.55	591,472	63,673.00	81,871	261,645	135,842
Physical Plant	1,558,946.15	1,334,512	212,075.77	274,325	630,579	286,716
SUB-TOTAL RESIDENT INSTRUCTION	$ 11,660,947.00	$11,799,334	$1,356,823.61	$1,383,478	$4,090,271	$2,054,737
Organized Research	400,726.22	265,377	430,817.43			
Extension & Public Service	89,170.72	302,998		1,254		23,221
Other Sponsored Programs	46,636.24	778,673		91,552		
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL & GENERAL	$ 12,197,480.18	$13,146,382	$1,787,641.04	$1,476,284	$4,090,271	$2,077,958
EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT						
Personal Services	$ 10,144,055.54	$ 9,995,331	$1,467,284.08	$1,167,902	$3,444,425	$1,661,209
Operations	1,509,210.08	2,430,614	289,912.53	254,434	487,235	264,215
Capital	544,214.56	719,937	30,444.43	53,948	158,611	152,534
Grants & Benefits						
TOTAL	$ 12,197,480.18	$13,146,382	$1,787,641.04	$1,476,284	$4,090,271	$2,077,958

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
EDUCATIONAL AND GENERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE AND EXPENDITURES
FISCAL YEAR 1971-72

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
CURRENT INCOME						
Student Fees & Collections	$ 3,508,382.70	$ 2,822,563	$ 237,027.80	$ 280,160	$ 920,078	$ 298,473
(General Fund	7,112,421.00	7,210,932	1,275,231.00	713,640	2,259,282	1,307,273
(Millage	1,975,000.00	2,000,000	245,000.00	280,000	949,972	337,122
Federal Funds	382,160.94	207,420	16,976.80	232,161		153,835
Endowment Income	5,091.58	129,165	114,959.60			
Gifts & Grants	-0-		3,000.00	1,800		
Sales & Services	9,290.29		22,899.56			
Organized Activities	32,186.92	568,419				
Other Sources	45,367.44	54,336				
TOTAL INCOME	$ 13,069,900.87	$12,992,835	$1,915,094.76	$1,507,761	$4,129,332	$2,146,703
EXPENDITURES BY PROGRAM						
Administration & General Expenditures	$ 1,147,772.23	$ 1,317,742	$ 327,341.92	$ 190,579	$ 689,413	$ 301,396
Instruction & Departmental Research	8,407,531.65	8,706,033	834,733.44	825,693	2,665,262	1,359,267
Libraries	835,654.74	597,147	54,144.50	94,206	232,455	128,881
Physical Plant	1,830,932.78	1,360,040	215,834.75	329,971	542,202	332,565
SUB-TOTAL RESIDENT INSTRUCTION	$ 12,221,891.40	$11,980,962	$1,432,054.61	$1,440,449	$4,129,332	$2,122,109
Organized Research	371,439.60	217,577	402,826.08			
Extension & Public Service	66,948.93	171,713		2,389		24,594
Other Sponsored Programs	58,061.55	548,179		54,961		
TOTAL EDUCATIONAL & GENERAL	$ 12,718,341.48	$12,918,431	$1,834,880.69	$1,497,799	$4,129,332	$2,146,703
EXPENDITURES BY OBJECT						
Personal Services	$ 10,483,727.94	$ 9,936,804	$1,495,541.13	$1,201,532	$3,525,216	$1,703,969
Operations	1,651,246.42	2,195,035	305,946.81	258,068	490,815	314,738
Capital	583,367.12	786,592	33,392.75	38,199	113,301	127,996
Grants & Benefits						
TOTAL	$ 12,718,341.48	$12,918.431	$1,834,880.69	$1,497,799	$4,129,332	$2,146,703

SOURCE: Office of the Executive Secretary. Financial Report. Montana University System. 1967-1972

Instructional Cost Per Student

The following tables provide a rough gauge index of how resources have been allocated among institutions. Three concepts are used in these tables: 1) Full-Time Equivalent (FTE) student enrollment, 2) weighted FTE student enrollment which is computed by assigning graduate students a weight of four, upper division students a weight of two, and lower division students a weight of one, and 3) Total Resident Instructional Budget which is obtained by subtracting program expenditures for Other Sponsored Programs, Organized Research, and Extension and Public Service from the total institutional expenditure.

The instructional cost per FTE student in each unit is obtained by dividing the Total Resident Instructional Budget by the institution's total number of Fall FTE students.

The instructional cost per weighted FTE student is obtained by dividing the Total Resident Instructional Budget by the institution's total number of weighted FTE students. Weighted enrollment is used to more accurately reflect the high cost of graduate and upper division educational programs.

This methodology does not use the concept of Fiscal Year Full-Time Equivalent (FYFTE) students because these figures must be developed from primary data which the staff is now assembling for some of the earlier years. Tables using FYFTE student enrollment will be developed at a later date. These tables will be more precise because they will include summer students who in some institutions equal more than nine percent of the regular enrollment.

The overall purpose of this methodology is to reveal trends in institutional funding. It must be remembered that this methodology lumps an institution's high and low cost programs together.

Table 10
INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT

	UM	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
1966	$1,210.21	$1,116.79	$1,248.45	$ 896.04	$ 731.80	$ 970.78
1967	1,308.62	1,234.26	1,583.56	1,091.58	871.30	1,134.46
1968	1,385.47	1,308.48	1,646.24	1,154.36	961.35	1,238.08
1969	1,372.38	1,448.09	1,789.06	1,167.14	1,085.66	1,297.01
1970	1,391.69	1,402.68	1,348.73	1,217.85	1,067.40	1,398.73
1971	1,412.28	1,438.64	1,582.38	1,393.08	1,260.10	1,551.25
1972*	1,556.54	1,550.86	1,895.40	1,450.10	1,584.65	2,036.37
1973*	1,774.62	1,586.28	2,099.67	1,855.07	1,601.59	2,152.74

SOURCE: Montana University System, Financial Report and Consolidated Enrollment Report, 1965-1973.

*These figures are estimates based on data from Montana University System Budgetary Data, May 21, 1973.

$$\frac{\text{Total Resident Instructional Budget}}{\text{Fall FTE Students}} = \text{Instructional Cost per FTE Student.}$$

Table 11

INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER WEIGHTED
FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT
1966-67 through 1973-74

	UM	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
1966	$ 819.74	$ 811.63	$1,018.56	$ 731.84	$ 583.43	$ 885.91
1967	879.14	875.64	1,209.69	844.36	675.76	1,028.34
1968	924.22	896.65	1,355.72	890.61	762.42	993.35
1969	920.07	899.55	1,198.75	925.37	793.57	1,097.07
1970	918.98	970.90	1,092.45	972.23	798.41	1,145.98
1971	909.37	986.90	1,322.30	1,065.42	928.15	1,243.18
1972*	999.80	1,075.82	1,538.67	1,004.53	1,154.66	1,636.54
1973*	1,131.44	1,085.28	1,642.54	1,344.64	1,157.29	1,725.78

SOURCE: Montana University System, Financial Report and Consolidated Enrollment Report, 1965-1973.

*These figures are estimates based upon data from Montana University System, Budgetary Data, May 21, 1973.

$\frac{\text{Total Resident Instructional Budget}}{\text{Weighted Fall FTE Students}}$ = Instructional Cost per Weighted FTE Student.

The following tables are obtained in the same fashion as the two preceding tables, except that the Total Resident Instructional Budget expenditures have been adjusted by using the Gross National Product Implicit Price Deflator for Government Purchase of Goods and Services (state and local) to discount or eliminate the effects of price inflation and to reflect the change in real purchasing power. This procedure is explained in the remarks prefacing the table on constant dollar income and expenditures.

Table 12

INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT IN CONSTANT DOLLARS*

YEAR	UM	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
1966	$ 935.25	$ 863.05	$ 964.80	$ 692.46	$ 565.93	750.21
1967	1,241.58	1,171.03	1,502.43	1,035.65	846.72	1,076.34
1968	1,238.13	1,169.33	1,471.17	1,031.60	859.12	1,106.40
1969	1,156.17	1,219.96	1,507.21	983.27	914.62	1,092.68
1970	1,094.09	1,102.73	1,060.32	957.43	839.15	1,099.63
1971	1,039.21	1,053.60	1,164.37	1,025.08	927.22	1,141.46
1972	1,099.25	1,095.25	1,338.56	1,024.08	1,119.10	1,425.96
1973	1,202.31	1,074.71	1,422,54	1,256.82	1,085.09	1,458.50

$$* \ \frac{\text{Total Resident Instructional Budget (Constant Dollars)}}{\text{Fall FTE Enrollment}} = \text{Instructional Cost Per FTE Student}$$

Table 13

INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER WEIGHTED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT IN CONSTANT DOLLARS*

	U of M	MSU	MCMST	WMC	EMC	NMC
1966	$ 533.50	$ 627.22	$ 787.14	$ 565.57	$ 450.88	$ 684.63
1967	834.10	830.74	1,147.72	801.10	656.70	975.66
1968	825.93	801.29	1,211.55	795.90	681.34	887.70
1969	775.12	757.83	1,009.90	779.58	668.55	924.24
1970	722.47	763.29	858.84	764.33	627.68	900.93
1971	669.14	726.20	973.00	783.97	682.96	914.78
1972	706.07	759.76	1,086.63	709.42	815.43	1,155.75
1973	766.56	735.29	1,112.83	911.00	784.07	1,169.23

$$\frac{\text{*Total Resident Instructional Budget}}{\text{Weighted Fall FTE Students}} = \text{Instructional Cost per Weighted FTE Student}$$

Graduate students receive a weight of 4;
upper division students receive a weight of 2; and
lower division students receive a weight of 1.

The following charts depict graphically the data contained in the preceding four tables:

1) instructional cost per FTE student,
2) instructional cost per weighted FTE student,
3) instructional cost per FTE student in constant dollars, and
4) instructional cost per weighted FTE student in constant dollars.

Chart 5
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT

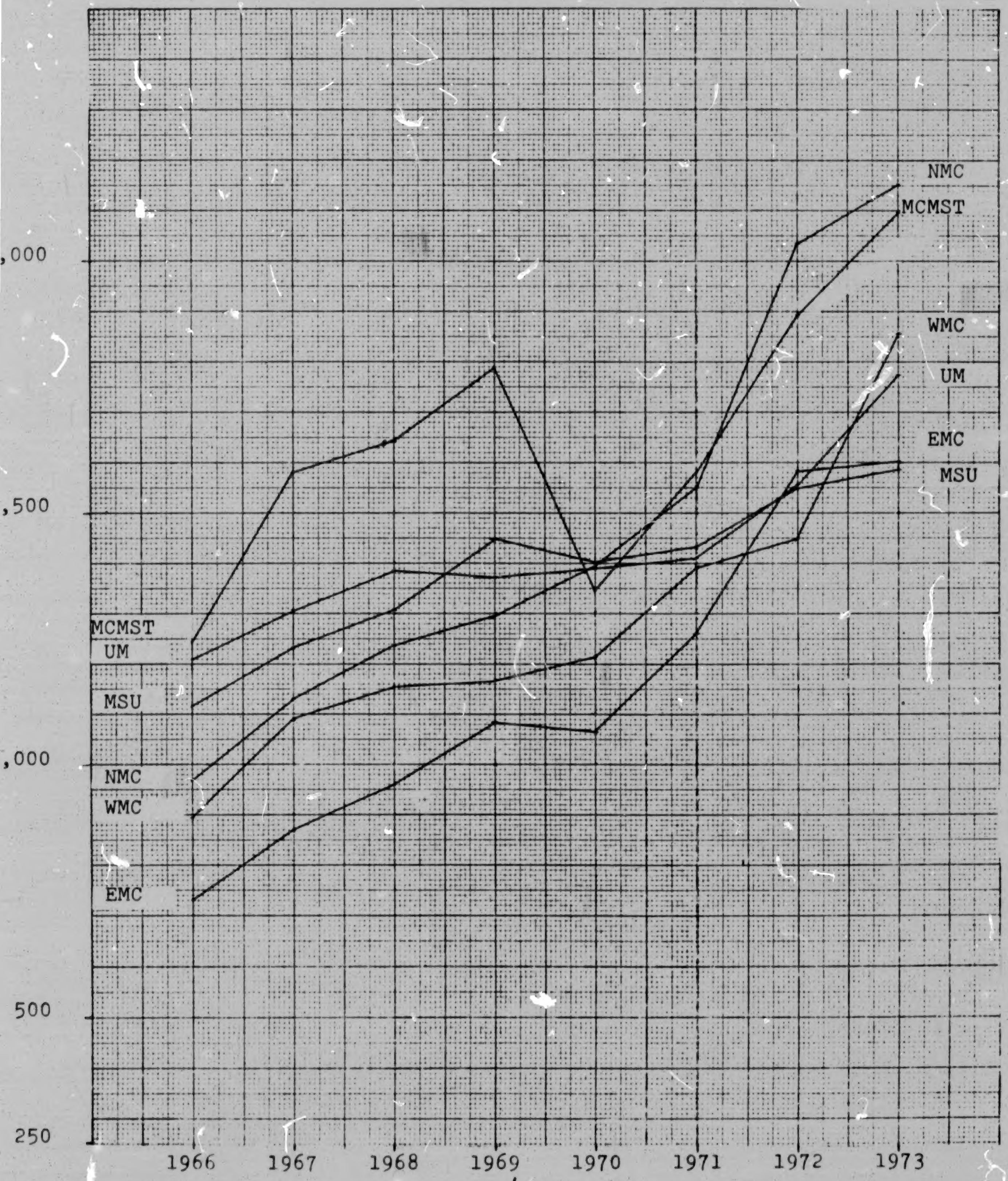


Chart 6
MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER WEIGHTED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT

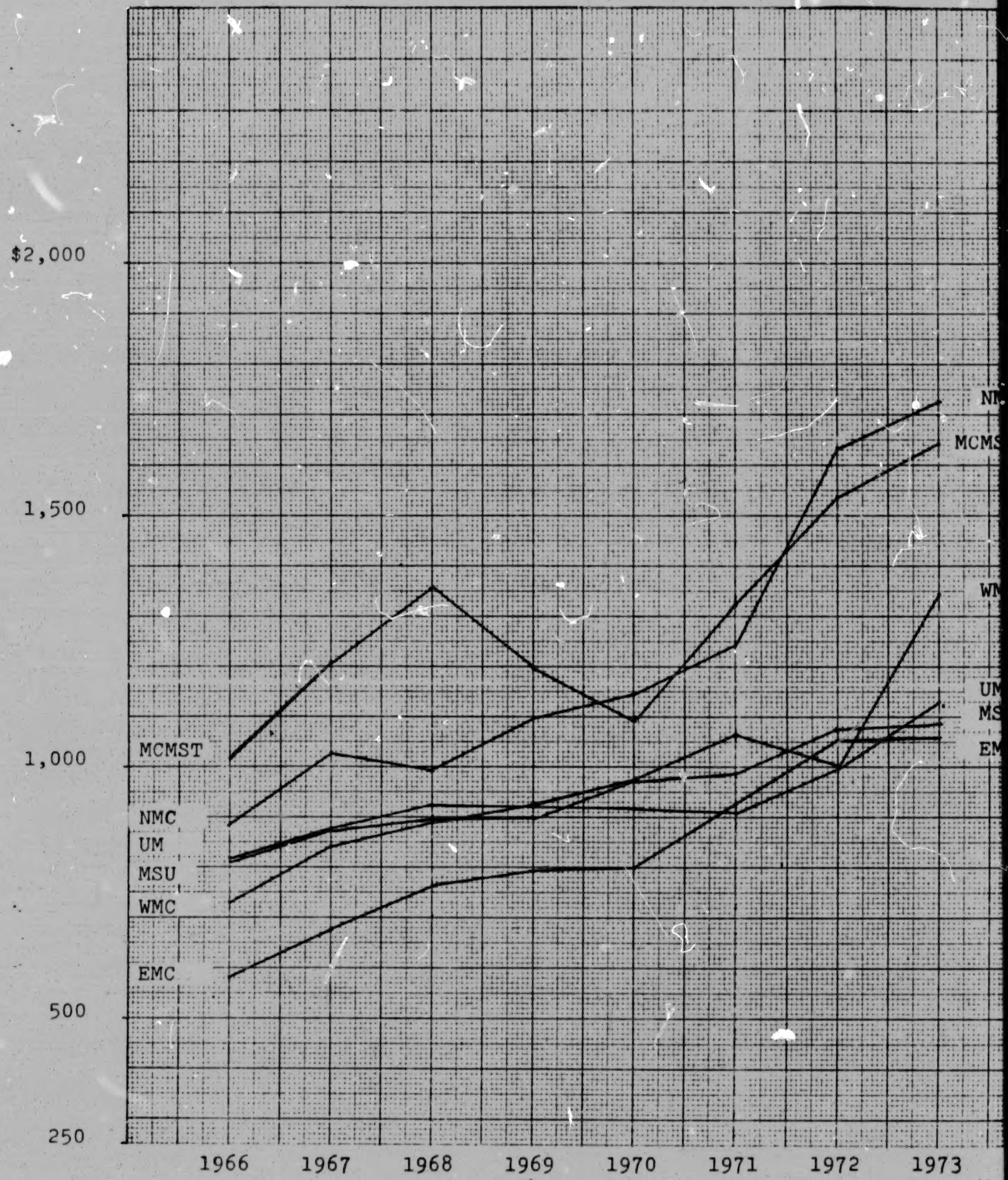


Chart 7

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT IN CONSTANT DOLLARS

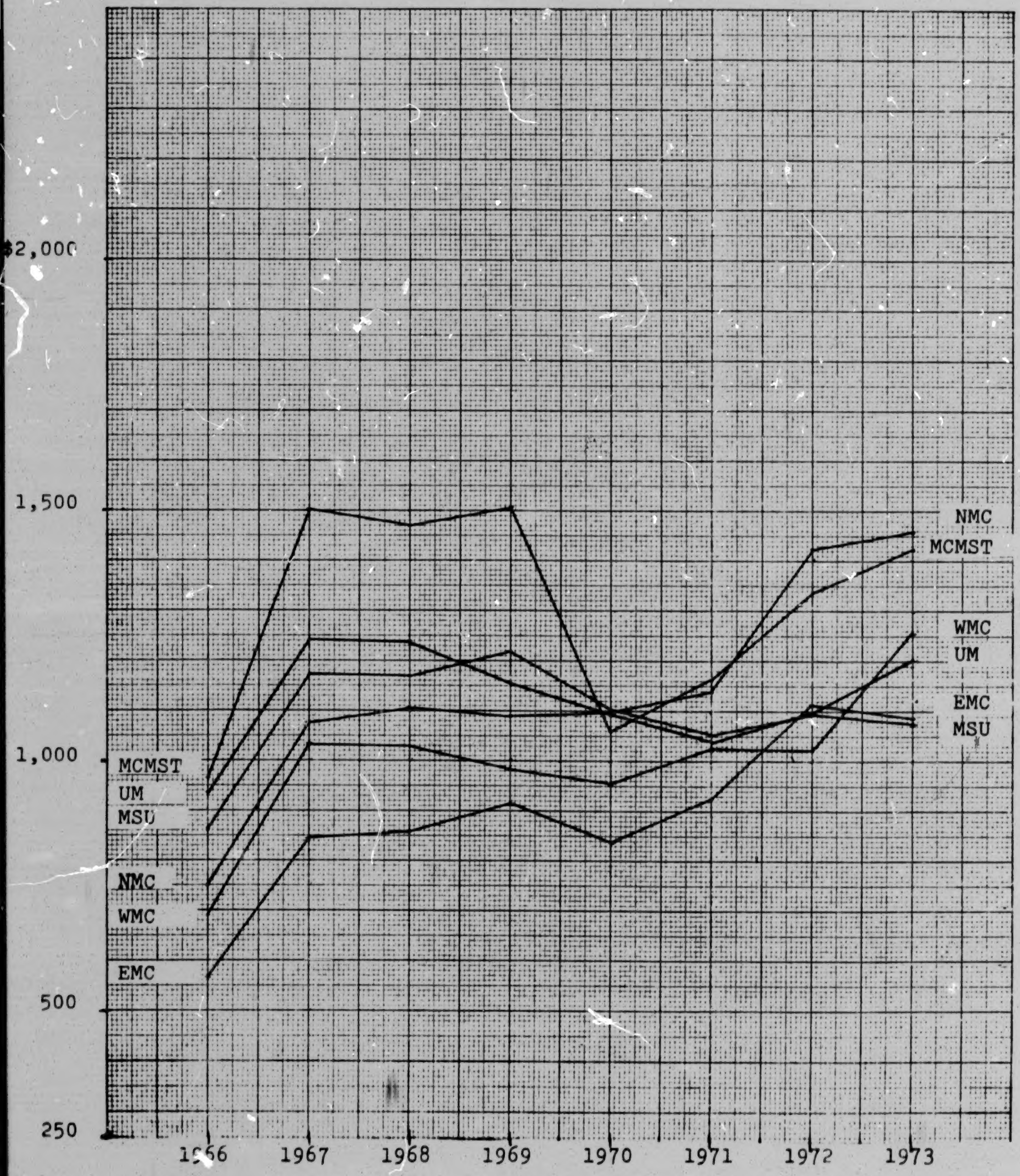
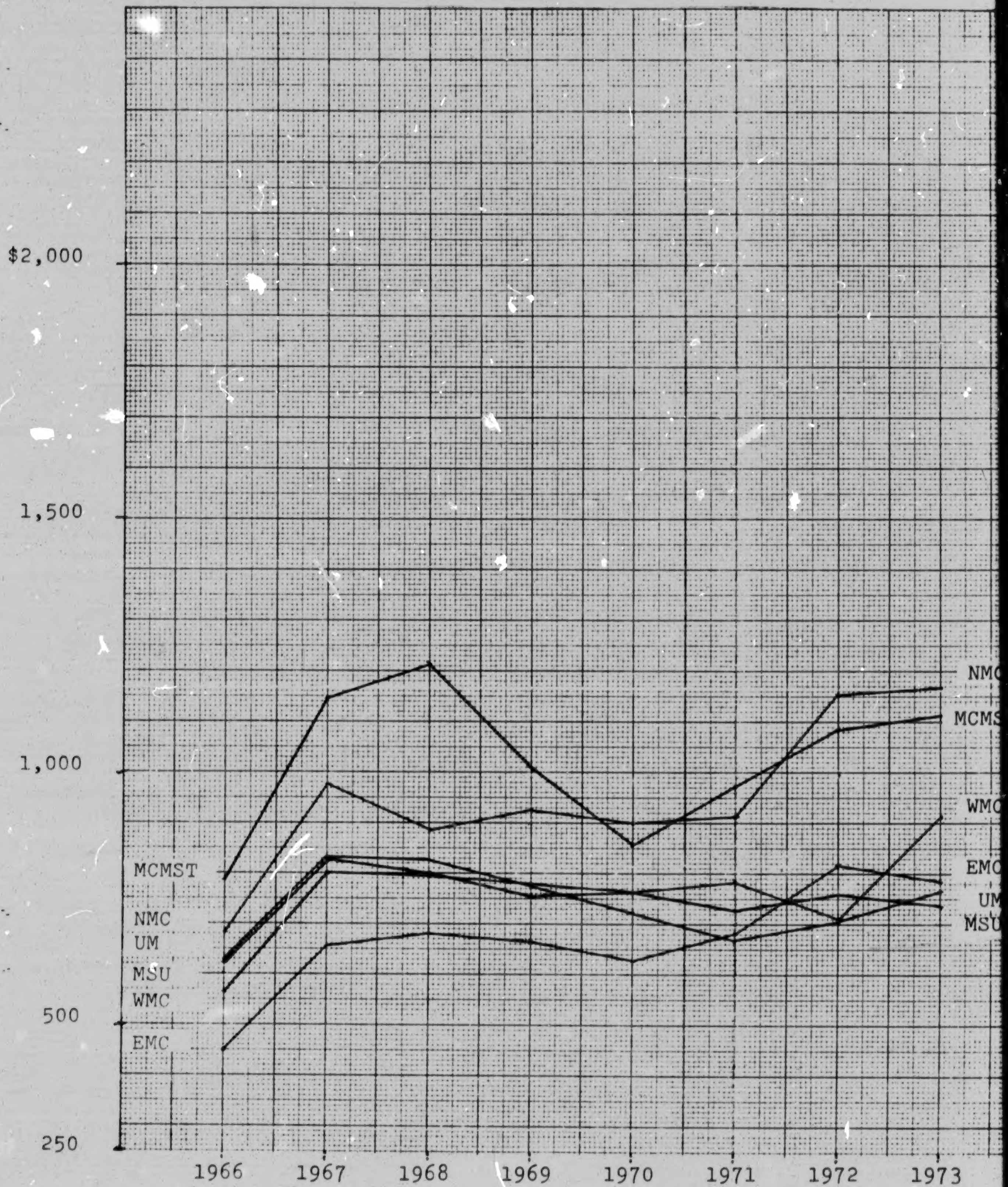


Chart 8

MONTANA UNIVERSITY SYSTEM
INSTRUCTIONAL COST PER WEIGHTED FULL-TIME EQUIVALENT STUDENT IN CONSTANT DOLLARS



Research

Three units of the Montana University System--Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology, Montana State University and University of Montana--have been assigned organized research responsibilities by the Board of Regents. Following are excerpts from the research statements of the three institutions as set out in Role and Scope, Montana University System, December 1972.

Montana College of Mineral Science & Technology:

"The College seeks to encourage all expressions of the research spirit in the institution. The term research here is used in a general rather than a restricted sense, to include all systematic studies conducted for the discovery and development of knowledge in every field of learning appropriate to the College. It comprises all forms of productive scholarship, including creative writing as well as scientific and engineering investigations.

Researches in the subject fields of the mineral industry have been conducted by the faculty since the establishment of the College. Much of the scientific development within the minerals industry depends upon the continued research activities of this and other similarly oriented colleges.

With the establishment of the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology as a department of the college in 1919, a continuing program of research investigations in the geology, mining, beneficiation, and metallurgy of the mineral resources of the State has been pursued. In recent years the breadth of coverage has been increased to include groundwater, petroleum, coal, and other nonmetallic resources of the State.

With the establishment of the Graduate School of the College in 1928, research, in all subject areas appropriate to the College, became an integral part of the academic programs of the College.

This dual research program of the College, Bureau and academic, has grown through the years to its present dimension and has made an outstanding contribution to the economic growth and development of the State as well as to scientific literature of mineral science and technology. State funds have been adequate to support the Bureau, while the academic research has received most of its support from Federal and state agencies and industrial companies.

To aid in the administration of such non-state research funds, the Montana College of Mineral Science and Technology Foundation was established. The Foundation, a non-profit, tax-exempt corporation, enters into agreements or contracts for research and accepts grants on behalf of the College, the Bureau, and the Minerals Research Center."

Montana State University:

"Research at Montana State University is funded by appropriations to the experiment and research centers by grants and contracts from federal, state, and private agencies for institutional and individual projects, and by that part of the regular instructional budget allotted to departmental research.

The Vice President for Research coordinates the various research activities of the University including the Agricultural Experiment Stations, the Engineering Experiment Station, the Endowment and Research Foundation, and the Montana University Joint Water Resources Research Center. He serves as Executive Director of the Foundation and provides advice and assistance to the faculty members in the development of research projects and programs.

Montana State University carries on a wide range of research projects. Major research areas include agriculture; engineering; environmental studies; medical and health problems; veterinary medicine; chemistry and physics; and community planning and development.

The following on-campus and off-campus research organizations and facilities comprise the research complex at Montana State University:

Agricultural Experiment Stations
Main Station (Campus)
Veterinary Research Laboratory
Wool Research Laboratory

Engineering Experiment Station
Electronics Research Laboratory

Museum of the Rockies

Water Resources Research Center

Cereal Quality Laboratory
Red Bluff Research Ranch
Six Research Centers

Endowment and Research Foundation
Center for Interdisciplinary Studies
Center for Industrial Development and Management Services
Bangtail Mountain Observatory
Research Park Building

Affiliated Federal Facilities
- Entomology Research Laboratory (USDA)
- Forestry Sciences Laboratory (USDA)
- Northern Plains Soil and Water Research Center (USDA)
- Range Livestock Experiment Station (USDA)"

University of Montana:

"For the 1971-72 year, the number of grants and contracts in force was approximately 400, representing a value of approximately $7.1 million. Expenditures from the foregoing for FY 1971-72 amounted to $5.0 million.

Additionally, many proposals that have been submitted this year have yet to be evaluated. Their value, with half of the application period remaining, is already $3.7 million. At the present time our ratio of successful applications to the total number submitted is 60 percent; this figure applies only to new applications and does not include renewals or continuation grants.

Of all the grant monies from external sponsors, close to 95 percent have come from nationally competitive programs, i.e., they are not the consequence of regional or other arbitrary allocations, but were awarded upon the recommendation of the various panels of consultants.

These sponsored programs support more and better teaching for all students. They pay for supplies and equipment, capital items, professional travel, publishing--items of expense that would otherwise have to be charged to a state source or to student fees. The community at large benefits from lectures, workshops, the traveling repertory theater and music groups, the Fine Arts Camp for high school students, juvenile delinquency prevention programs, social welfare services, programs on drug and alcohol abuse, speech and hearing clinic therapy, the training of mental retardation specialists, the clinical legal education program, audiological services for senior citizens, and studies of the problems of the aging--to mention only a few of the areas where state, federal and private sponsors have made it possible for the University of make important contributions to Montana citizens.

The formally established research organizations at the University of Montana include:

- Biological Station
- Bureau of Business and Economic Research
- Bureau of Government Research
- Center for Economic Education
- Deer Lodge Research Unit
- Division of Educational Research and Service
- Environment and Resource Analysis Center
- Environment Studies Center
- Forest and Conservation Experiment Station
- Institute for Social Science Research
- Lubrecht Experimental Forest
- Montana Cooperative Wildlife Research Unit
- Stella Duncan Memorial Institute
- Wood Chemistry Research Laboratory

Cooperative research adjuncts:

- U.S. Forest Service--Forest Sciences Laboratory
- U.S. Forest Service--Northern Forest Fire Laboratory
- U.S. Public Health Service--Rocky Mountain Laboratory."

SECTION III

MONTANA COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Admission Policy

Flathead Valley Community College

Any person who is a graduate of an accredited high school or is at least 18 years of age is eligible for admission to Flathead Valley Community College.

Dawson College and Miles Community College

To gain unqualified admission to these institutions, a perspective student must be a graduate of an accredited high school or possess a High School Equivalency Certificate which is obtained by passing the General Education Development (GED) Test.

A perspective student who has not graduated from an accredited high school may enroll as a special student in these colleges if he is at least 18 years of age. The student may gain regular standing by passing the GED or by removing high school deficiencies through course work.

Table 1

TOTAL FALL ENROLLMENT
COMMUNITY COLLEGES

Academic Year	Dawson College	Flathead Valley Community College	Miles Community College
1965-66	444		339
1966-67	470		393
1967-68	500	611*	436
1968-69	547	853	431
1969-70	511	1,327	467
1970-71	603	1,394	469
1971-72	544	952	448
1972-73	650	1,110	547
1973-74	527	1,292	510

*1967-68 was Flathead Valley Community College's first academic year.

Source: Dawson College, Flathead Valley Community College and Miles Community College. September, 1973.

Table 2
ENROLLMENT, DAWSON COLLEGE

YEAR	FULL-TIME	PART-TIME	DAY CLASSES TOTAL	FR.	SOPH.	SPEC.	EVENING CLASSES	TOTAL F.T.E.	EXTENSION CLASSES	TOTAL ENROLLMENT ALL PROGRAMS	OCCUPATIONAL ENROLLMENT
2-63	66	5	(71)	N.A.*	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	A.N.B.**	-	N.A.	N.A.
3-64	78	10	(88)	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	A.N.B.	-	N.A.	N.A.
4-65	145	5	(150)	119	31	-	N.A.	A.N.B.	-	N.A.	N.A.
5-66	208	20	(228)	161	61	6	(216)	213**	-	(444)	N.A.
6-67	221	27	(248)	173	70	5	(222)	259**	-	(470)	N.A.
7-68	258	15	(273)	200	64	9	(205)	280**	(22)	(500)	39***
8-69	216	7	(223)	158	65	0	(212)	242**	(112)	(547)	51***
9-70	251	14	(265)	205	60	0	(150)	271**	(96)	(511)	92***
0-71	298	7	(305)	228	77	-	(152)	324**	(146)	(603)	91***

*N.A. means not available.

**A.N.B. and credit records converted to F.T.E. - includes day and evening credit course, no extension or community service included.

*** means day students only.

Source: Dawson College. September 1973

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ENROLLMENT, FLATHEAD VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total	FTE
Fall 1967				
Transfer	141	99	240	159.1
Occupational & Technical	47	42	89	42.7
Community Service	0	282	282	32.1
Fall 1968				
Transfer	279	131	410	319.6
Occupational & Technical	134	104	238	103.1
Community Service			205	28.4
Fall 1969				
Transfer	448	201	649	571.5
Occupational & Technical	126	135	261	132.1
Community Service		417	417	39.6
Fall 1970				
Transfer	483	232	715	536.2
Occupational & Technical	94	155	249	104.0
Community Service		430	430	12.0
Fall 1971				
Transfer	464	127	591	*
Occupational & Technical	120	152	272	*
Community Service		89	89	*
			Total	693.5

*No breakdown available.

Source: Flathead Valley Community College. September, 1973.

ENROLLMENT, MILES COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Fall Quarter	Full-Time	Part-Time	TOTAL	Freshman	Sophomore	Unclassified
1963-64	114	121	235	99	27	109
1964-65	138	88	226	107	44	75
1965-66	203	136	339	168	65	106
1966-67	249	144	393	185	94	114
1967-68	258	178	436	184	103	149
1968-69	268	163	431	181	114	136
1969-70*	294	173	467	203	122	142
1970-71*	293	176	469	197	136	136
1971-72	259*	189	448	196	99	153
1972-73	263	284**	547	238	99	210

*"With only two exceptions, Fall Quarter enrollment shows a steady if not spectacular increase in almost all categories. The two exceptions are: (1) Enrollment was virtually the same for academic years 1969-70 and 1970-71, and (2) There was a net loss of 21 students in 1971-72 from the previous year. An apparent greater loss in full-time students is accounted for by a change from 10 to 12 credits as the base for full-time students--though the countering increase in part-time students was not sufficient to raise the total enrollment back to the level of the previous year.

**The notable increase in part-time enrollment is attributed to a new practive of assigning faculty to evening classes as a portion of their regular instructional load, which attracted a greater number of adults to evening classes. (Courses which had previously been available only in the daytime were thus more accessible to working adults in the community.)"

Source: Miles Community College. September, 1973.

Degrees and Certificates
Granted by Major Divisions

The following tables list the degrees and certificates offered by each community college and the number of degrees and certificates each has granted during the last 10 years.

Table 3
DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES OFFERED
DAWSON COLLEGE

	Year From	Through
Associate in Arts and Sciences	1962	1965
Junior College Diploma	1962	1969
Associate of Arts	1966	1969
Associate of Science	1966	1969
*Associate Degree in Civil Technology	1968	Present
Associate Degree in Retail Management	1970	1970
*Associate Degree	1970	Present
*Associate Degree in Mid-Management	1970	Present
*Associate Degree in Secretarial Science	1970	Present
*Associate Degree in Law Enforcement	1971	Present
*Associate Degree in Agri-Business	1973	Present
2-Yr. Certificate in Civil Technology	1968	1969
*1-Yr. Certificate in Secretarial Science	1969	Present
*1-Yr. Certificate in Livestock Technology	1973	Present

*Current degrees

Source: Dawson College. September, 1973.

NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE OF TOTAL DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED
DAWSON COLLEGE

Year	63-64	64-65	65-66	66-67	67-68	68-69	69-70	70-71	71-72	72-73
Assoc. Arts Sci.	15-75%	17-89%								
J.C. Diploma	5-25%	2-11%	15-33%		10-18%	5- 9%				
Assoc. of Arts			30-67%	41-100%	25-46%	26-49%				
Assoc. of Sci.					6-11%	6-11%				
Assoc. C. T.					10-18%	11-21%	5-12%	8-12%	4- 6%	10-15%
Assoc. Ret. Mgmt.							1- 2%			
Assoc.							30-70%	40-61%	39-62%	30-44%
Assoc. Mid-Mgmt.							2- 5%	1- 2%	3- 5%	3- 4%
Assoc. Sec. Sci.							1- 2%		1- 2%	4- 6%
Assoc. Law Enf.								13-20%	14-22%	12-17%
Assoc. Agr. Bus.										1- 1%
2-Yr. Cert. C.T.					4- 7%	4- 8%				
1-Yr. Cert. Sec'l						1- 2%	4- 9%	3- 5%	2- 3%	7- 9%
1-Yr. Cert. Lvst.										3- 4%
Total	20	19	45	41	55	53	43	65	63	69

Source: Dawson College. September, 1973.

Table 4

FLATHEAD VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Associate in Arts -- awarded for a two-year transfer program

Associate in Applied Science -- awarded for certain two-year occupational programs, including Executive Secretary, Forest Technology, Business Management, Land Surveying, Social Welfare Aid, Mental Health Aid, Computer Programming

Certificate of Completion -- awarded for various occupational programs of less than two years, including Clerk Typist, Stenographer, Timber Scaler, Timber Faller, Log Truck Driver, Retail Sales, Survey Aid, Custodial Services, Motel Services, Food Services, Hospital Services, Key Punch, Welding, Dinner Cook, Waitress, Carpentry Apprentice, and many others.

NUMBER OF DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED FLATHEAD VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Academic Year	Associate in Art	Associate in Applied Science	Certificate of Completion	Total*
1968	0	0	27	27
1969	38	10	53	101
1970	39	36	54	129
1971	62	32	69	163
1972	80	14	81	175
1973	52	37	96	185

*The above statistics do not represent the total number of students eligible for the various degrees and certificates. For example, less than half of the students eligible for the Associate in Arts Degree actually made application. In the occupational areas, many students who drop out early do so because they have completed the training they feel necessary and go to work based upon that training.

Source: Flathead Valley Community College. September, 1973.

Table 5
MILES COMMUNITY COLLEGE
NUMBER OF DEGREES AND CERTIFICATES AWARDED

Academic Year	Associate of Art	Associate of Applied Science	Diploma	1 and 2 year certificates	Total
1963-64	16	-	-	-	16
1964-65	19	-	3	1	23
1965-66	28	-	5	6	39
1966-67	39	-	3	3	45
1967-68	49	-	4	2	55
1968-69	42	-	3	6	52
1969-70	40	-	4	11	55
1970-71	52	-	14	10	76
1971-72	57	-	7	6	70
1972-73	61	7	-	6	74

Source: Miles Community College. September, 1973.

Auxiliary Enterprises

The table below lists the auxiliary enterprises operated by each community college.

Table 6

Dawson College	Flathead Valley Community College	Miles Community College
Book Store	College Bookstore	Student Center
Dormitory		Food Service
Lunch Counter*		Book Store
Recreational Equipment (Vending)		Student Center Building Fees
Concessions (Vending machines)		

*The lunch counter is run with Vocational Rehabilitation.

Source: Dawson College, Flathead Valley Community College, and Miles Community College.

Student Financial Assistance

The tables that follow list the amounts of financial assistance each community college has given its students during the last few years.

Table 7
STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
DAWSON COLLEGE

Academic Year	Federal	State	Local	Total
1966-67	$ 4,278	$ 10,295	$ 4,020	$ 18,593
1967-68	10,351	10,223	2,062	22,636
1968-69	14,769	9,897	6,107	30,773
1969-70	56,436	13,842	6,302	76,580
1970-71	85,908	14,192	12,803	112,903
1971-72	58,571	21,028	20,246	99,845
1972-73	96,610	25,480	32,924	155,014

Source: Dawson College. September, 1973.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
FLATHEAD VALLEY COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Academic Year	Federal	State	Private	Total
1968-69	33,959	0	2,275	36,234
1969-70	69,381	0	6,416	75,797
1970-71	85,750	0	7,174	92,924
1971-72	195,397	0	3,886	199,283
1972-73	152,034	0	6,010	158,044

Source: Flathead Valley Community College. September, 1973.

STUDENT FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE
MILES COMMUNITY COLLEGE

Academic Year	Federal	State	Institutional
1963-64	0	6,910	750
1964-65	0	6,830	890
1965-66	0	7,880	1,350
1966-67	6,435	8,380	2,110
1967-68	12,473	8,770	3,400
1968-69	24,210	8,740	4,500
1969-70	23,451	9,060	5,600
1970-71	31,361	13,800	6,120
1971-72	61,307	10,320	5,890
1972-73	89,929	11,190	4,470

Source: Miles Community College. September, 1973.

Instructional Faculty

The table that follows lists the number of full and part-time instructional faculty each community college has in academic year 1973-74.

Table 8

FULL AND PART-TIME INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY, 1973-74

	Full-Time	Part-Time	Total
Dawson College	21	7	28
Flathead Valley Community College	49	65	114
Miles Community College	18	11	29

Source: Dawson College, Flathead Valley Community College, and Miles Community College. September, 1973.

Income and Expenditures

Sources of Income:

Community Colleges receive most of their revenues from the following sources:

1. The fees which the community colleges collect from their students are set by their Boards of Trustees and reviewed by the Board of Regents. (75-8119, R.C.M. 1947)

2. The community colleges have three major sources of income from their communities:

    a. A mandatory three mill levy on all real and personal property in the community college district; (75-8128 and 75-8132, R.C.M. 1947)

    b. A community college may levy an additional tax on all real and personal property if approved by the electors of the district; and in accordance with laws which apply to Montana school districts (75-8131, R.C.M. 1947)

    c. A community college may levy a one mill tax to support its adult education program if the program is approved by the Superintendent of Public Instruction. (75-8129, R.C.M. 1947)

3. A community college receives support in the form of legislative appropriations of general fund moneys. (75-8127, R.C.M. 1947)

4. A community college receives to a limited extent gifts and grants and some federal assistance.

Below is a summary of each community college's income and expenditures during academic years 1970-71 and 1971-72.

Table 9
Summary of
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, 1970-71 through 1971-72 COMMUNITY COLLEGES

	1970-71	1971-72
Dawson College		
Income:	528,935.00	647,081.00
Expenditures:	523,218.00	611,170.00
Flathead Valley Community College		
Income:	734,797.00	847,723.00
Expenditures:	734,797.00	847,723.00
Miles Community College		
Income:	319,233.79	383,266.00
Expenditures:	319,233.00	383,266.00

The tables that follow provide a more detailed statement of each community college's income and expenditures.

Table 10
INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, DAWSON COLLEGE

Sources of Operating Income:

LOCAL SOURCES	1965-66	%	1966-67	%	1967-68	%	1968-69	%
1. District-County	326,060	63.9	117,056	34.2	135,197	42.3	136,818	47.3
2. Retirement Funds	3,497	.7	5,150	1.5	7,476	2.3	8,703	3.0
3. Debt Service	28,000	5.5	21,305	6.2	20,440	6.4	18,567	6.4
4. Student tuitions-fees	26,101	5.1	34,658	10.1	37,006	11.6	27,909	9.6
5. Adult Education								
a.) District	13,525	2.7	13,231	3.9	1,494	.5	13,190	4.6
b.) Student Fees	4,437	.9	6,228	1.8	6,396	2.0	11,506	4.0
6. Housing-Dorm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
STATE SOURCES								
7. State	40,001	7.8	53,482	15.6	28,636	9.0	53,964	18.7
8. Vocational Programs	125	.0	375	.1	12,601	3.9	14,100	4.9
9. State Grants	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FEDERAL SOURCES								
0. Federal Grants	68,339	13.4	90,905	26.6	70,316	22.0	4,466	1.5
TOTALS	510,085	100.0	342,390	100.0	319,562	100.0	289,223	100.0

Dawson College
Sources of Income Cont.

LOCAL SOURCES	1969-70	%	1970-71	%	1971-72	%	1972-73	%
1. District-County	157,730	35.7	181,789	34.4	149,956	23.2	284,899	32.3
2. Retirement Funds	12,194	2.8	10,979	2.1	13,633	2.1	15,018	1.7
3. Debt Service	18,199	4.1	17,839	3.4	14,650	2.3	5,257	.6
4. Student Tuitions-fees	38,548	8.7	42,472	8.0	47,288	7.3	57,569	6.5
5. Adult Education								
a.) District	13,615	3.1	13,703	2.6	13,665	2.1	14,182	1.6
b.) Student Fees	13,469	3.1	15,359	2.9	20,905	3.2	21,059	2.4
6. Housing-Dorm	--	--	4,764	.9	8,368	1.3	21,609	2.5
STATE SOURCES								
7. State	77,746	17.6	89.151	16.9	198,964	30.7	231,966	26.3
8. Vocational Programs	13.361	3.0	15,808	3.0	33,698	5.2	28,901	3.3
9. State Grants	--	--	5,275	1.0	1,986	.3	16,843	1.9
FEDERAL SOURCES								
0. Federal Grants	96,566	21.9	131,796	24.9	143,968	22.2	184,350	20.9
TOTALS	441,428	100.0	528,935	100.1	647,081	99.9	881,653	100.0

NOTE:

1. District-County Receipts - includes special bldg. levy ($131,265 in 1972-73), $240,000 in 1965-66.
2. Retirement Funds - includes PERS and Teachers Retirement - County source.
3. Vocational Programs - are from state reimbursements.
4. State Grants - includes L.E.Internship and EEA funds received through the state.
5. Federal Grants - includes students loan & grant monies (EOG,CWSP,LEEP,NDSL).

Dawson College
Expenditures:

	1965-66	%	1966-67	%	1967-68	%	1968-69	%
ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries	9,392	2.3	23,967	5.9	25,992	8.5	27,191	8.
Supplies	2,457	.6	2,373	.6	2,574	.8	3,474	1.
Other	4,477	1.1	4,020	1.0	4,765	1.6	8,178	2.
Total Administration	16,326	4.0	30,360	7.5	33,331	10.9	38,843	12.
INSTRUCTION								
Salaries-Instructor	81,661	20.1	101,554	24.9	101,161	33.0	115,637	35.
Salaries-Clerical	4,612	1.1	3,405	.8	4,411	1.4	6,825	2.
Other	5,610	1.4	5,835	1.4	4,534	1.5	6,248	1.
Total Instruction	91,883	22.6	110,794	27.2	110,106	35.9	128,710	39.
LIBRARY								
Salaries	511	.1	8,804	2.2	10,157	3.3	10,417	3.
Books-Periodicals	5,110	1.3	5,975	1.5	11,278	3.7	4,790	1.
Other	811	.2	1,203	.3	1,067	.3	2,457	.
Total Library	6,432	1.6	15,982	3.9	22,502	7.3	17,664	5.
OPERATION & PLANT MAINTENANCE								
Salaries	3,086	.8	5,763	1.4	7,394	2.4	7,777	2.
Utilities	1,040	.3	3,027	.7	8,591	2.8	8,594	2.
Other Supplies-Expenses	3,036	.7	12,874	3.2	7,103	2.3	8,686	2.
Total Operation of Plant	7,162	1.8	21,664	5.3	23,088	7.5	27,026	6.
STUDENT SERVICES								
Salaries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Supplies	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Student Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
OTHER EXPENDITURES								
Land-bldg. rent	995	.2	1,151	.3	317	.1	--	--
Insurance	515	.1	2,747	.7	3,598	1.2	3,812	1.2
Other	--	--	--	--	55	.0	--	--
Total Other Expenditures	1,510	.4	3,898	1.0	3,970	1.3	3,812	1.2
CAPITAL OUTLAY								
Buildings	239,948	58.9	145,805	35.8	12,834	4.2	17,575	5.4
New Equipment	10,054	2.5	16,791	4.1	10,198	3.3	2,442	.8
Other	--	--	1,678	.4	4,357	1.4	3,946	1.2
Total Capital Outlay	250,002	61.4	164,274	40.3	27,389	8.9	23,963	7.4

Dawson College
Expenditures Cont.

	1969-70	%	1970-71	%	1971-72	%	1972-73	%
ADMINISTRATION								
Salaries	30,654	7.3	32,574	6.2	37,420	6.1	39,263	4.9
Supplies	5,085	1.2	4,390	.8	4,725	.8	6,434	.8
Other	9,901	2.4	9,628	1.8	11,264	1.8	6,631	.8
Total Administration	45,640	10.9	46,592	8.9	53,409	8.7	52,328	6.5
INSTRUCTION								
Salaries-Instructor	141,100	33.6	151,243	28.9	204,967	33.5	229,519	28.5
Salaries-Clerical	6,214	1.5	7,264	1.4	14,322	2.3	--	--
Other	8,321	2.0	8,747	1.7	9,046	1.5	18,370	2.3
Total Instruction	155,635	37.1	167,254	32.0	228,335	37.4	247,889	30.8
LIBRARY								
Salaries	11,799	2.8	14,435	2.8	14,869	2.4	18,517	2.3
Books-Periodicals	4,688	1.1	6,507	1.2	8,311	1.4	8,740	1.1
Other	4,150	1.0	1,441	.3	2,262	.4	371	.0
Total Library	20,637	4.9	22,383	4.3	25,442	4.2	27,628	3.4
OPERATION & PLANT MAINTENANCE								
Salaries	8,936	2.1	11,882	2.3	12,300	2.0	14,747	1.8
Utilities	9,156	2.2	10,884	2.1	12,155	2.0	22,615	2.8
Other Supplies-Expenses	8,934	2.1	11,544	2.2	11,858	1.9	14,524	1.8
Total Operation of Plant	27,026	6.4	34,310	6.6	36,313	5.9	51,886	6.4
STUDENT SERVICES								
Salaries	--	--	--	--	--	--	38,417	4.8
Supplies & Equipment	--	--	--	--	--	--	1,570	.2
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	3,229	.4
Total Student Services	--	--	--	--	--	--	43,216	5.4
OTHER EXPENDITURES								
Land-Bldg. Rent	456	.1	240	.0	369	.1	--	--
Insurance	8,533	2.0	11,919	2.3	15,305	2.5	--	--
Other	130	.0	894	.2	4,690	.8	--	--
Total Other Expenditures	9,119	2.2	13,053	2.5	20,364	3.3	--	--
CAPITAL OUTLAY								
Buildings	--	--	--	--	--	--	102,649	12.7
New Equipment	4,165	1.0	9,216	1.8	--	--	--	--
Other	3,562	.8	4,624	.9	--	--	--	--
Total Capital Outlay	7,727	1.8	13,840	2.6	--	--	102,649	12.7

Dawson College
Expenditures Cont.

	1965-66	%	1966-67	%	1967-68	%	1968-69	%
RETIREMENT								
Teachers	3,058	.8	4,370	1.1	5,300	1.7	5,959	1.8
P.E.R.S.	206	.1	456	.1	510	.2	535	.2
Social Security	2,994	.7	5,080	1.2	5,403	1.8	7,017	2.2
Total Retirement	6,258	1.5	9,906	2.4	11,213	3.7	13,511	4.2
DEBT SERVICE:								
Principal	--	--	12,000	2.9	12,000	3.9	12,000	3.7
Interest	3,435	.8	10,726	2.6	6,958	2.3	6,595	2.0
Total Debt Service	3,435	.8	22,726	5.6	18,958	6.2	18,595	5.7
ADULT EDUCATION								
Salaries	13,625	3.3	13,380	3.3	14,533	4.7	20,954	6.5
Books-Supplies-Equipment	4,820	1.2	1,011	.2	1,048	.3	495	.2
Other	--	--	1,545	.4	2,495	.8	3,236	1.0
Total Adult Education	18,445	4.5	15,936	3.9	18,076	5.9	24,685	7.6
HOUSING & DORMITORY								
Salaries	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Food	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Replacement-Repairs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Utilities	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Other	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Total Housing & Dorm	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
FEDERAL-STATE PROGRAMS								
Vocational Programs	--	--	295	.1	12,220	4.0	5,169	1.6
Federal Programs	3,435	.8	4,000	1.0	6,257	2.0	6,056	1.9
State Programs	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
Student Grant Loan Funds	--	--	5,385	1.3	17,833	5.8	16,832	5.2
Total Fed-State Programs	3,435	.8	9,680	2.4	36,310	11.8	28,057	8.7
GRAND TOTAL:	407,284	100.0	407,202	100.0	306,491	99.9	324,211	100.0

Dawson College
Expenditures Cont.

	1969-70	%	1970-71	%	1971-72	%	1972-73	%
RETIREMENT								
Teachers	7,903	1.9	9,156	1.7	12,082	2.0	13,933	1.7
P.E.R.S.	804	.2	1,073	.2	1,401	.2	1,560	.2
Social Security	8,603	2.0	9,855	1.9	12,135	2.0	--	--
Total Retirement	17,310	4.1	20,084	3.8	25,618	4.2	15,493	1.9
DEBT SERVICE								
Principal	12,000	2.9	12,000	2.3	12,000	2.0	12,000	1.5
Interest	6,235	1.5	5,874	1.1	5,540	.9	10,130	1.3
Total Debt Service	18,235	4.3	17,874	3.4	17,540	2.9	22,130	2.7
ADULT EDUCATION								
Salaries	22,691	5.4	23,379	4.5	24,890	4.1	24,038	3.0
Books-Supplies-Equipment	1,287	.3	1,261	.2	839	.1	1,362	.2
Other	3,114	.7	4,426	.8	7,256	1.2	7,600	.9
Total Adult Education	27,092	6.5	29,066	5.6	32,985	5.4	33,000	4.1
HOUSING & DORMITORY								
Salaries	--	--	--	--	2,451	.4	5,200	.6
Food	--	--	--	--	2,885	.5	9,083	1.1
Replacement-Repairs	--	--	--	--	185	.0	3,531	.4
Utilities	--	--	--	--	1,574	.3	2,159	.3
Other	--	--	--	--	205	.0	809	.1
Total Housing & Dormitory	--	--	--	--	7,300	1.2	20,782	2.6
FEDERAL-STATE PROGRAMS								
Vocational Programs	--	--	17,157	3.3	40,461	6.6	35,477	4.4
Federal Programs	28,051	6.7	5,275	1.0	37,178	6.1	26,432	3.3
State Programs	--	--	46,655	8.9	11,127	1.8	16,123	2.0
Student Grant Loan Funds	62,040	14.8	86,875	16.6	73,099	12.0	100,169	12.4
Total Federal-State Prog.	90,091	21.4	155,962	29.8	161,865	26.5	178,201	22.1
GRAND TOTAL:	420,030	100.0	523,218	100.0	611,170	100.0	805,909	99.9

NOTE:

1. Student Body & Auxiliary Services consists of monies for student body uses and/or institutional share monies for work-study, etc.

2. Vocational Programs - this includes only the reimbursements received from the state. Normal operating costs for vocational programs are included in the General Fund.

Dawson College
Expenditures Cont.

COSTS OF VOCATIONAL EDUC. PROGRAMS	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Civil Engineering Aide	18,194	24,822	19,893	23,743
Law Enforcement	18,514	18,329	13,940	21,159
Mid-Management	11,934	11,355	18,909	15,572
Petroleum Tech.	1,152	--	--	--
Secretarial Science	13,194	21,394	24,839	24,164
Totals	62,988	75,900	77,581	84,638

NOTE:

Records have only been kept specifically for vocational programs from 1969 to present. These costs are included in the expenditures on previous pages. Costs for instruction, benefits, travel equipment, books, and supplies are normally budgeted for in the general fund.

Source: Dawson College. September, 1973.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES,
FLATHEAD VALLEY
COMMUNITY COLLEGE

EXPENDITURES (By Programs)	1967-68	1968-69	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Administrative Services	$ 39,530	$ 42,985	$ 62,290	$ 66,916	$ 72,340	$ 89,056
Student Services	16,699	30,350	59,657	62,923	72,002	63,333
Instructional Services	110,477	207,446	493,403	516,056	595,297	720,814
Library Services	4,401	7,752	18,147	18,117	23,479	17,642
Public Services	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
Physical Plant Services	23,220	34,661	58,089	64,669	75,960	113,139
Institutional Services	157	616	5,420	6,116	8,645	8,425
Auxiliary Services	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL EXPENDITURES	$194,484	$323,810	$697,006	$734,797	$847,723	$1,032,409
EXPENDITURES (By Object)						
Personal Services	$143,850	$203,832	$513,227	$562,432	$661,295	$752,058
Operation	37,168	106,854	106,286	106,852	135,526	223,239
Capital	13,466	13,124	77,493	61,513	50,902	57,112
REVENUES						
Tuition	$46,390	$100,921	$151,442	$154,271	$150,261	$147,917
District Sources	80,749*	158,525*	281,901*	243,798*	185,548	230,779
State Sources	64,073	79,088	109,947	153,518	364,371	450,526
Federal Sources	-0-	10,462	153,716	183,210	147,543	226,813
Other	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-	-0-
TOTAL REVENUES	$191,212	$348,996	$697,006	$734,797	$847,723	$1,056,035

*80% of this was equalized under the State Foundation Program.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURES, MILES COMMUNITY COLLEGE

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM COSTS	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Administrative Services	30,829	34,178	37,711
2. Student Services	34,629	29,565	34,640
3. Instructional Services	181,724	205,453	234,964
4. Library Services	5,644	16,598	30,227
5. Public Services			
6. Physical Plant Services	23,943	33,439	45,724
7. Institutional Services			
TOTAL PROGRAM COSTS	276,769	319,233	383,266

SUMMARY OF COSTS BY CATEGORY	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
1. Personal Services		277,406	288,762
2. Operation		38,616	76,024
3. Capital		3,211	18,480
TOTAL OF COSTS BY CATEGORY		319,233	383,266

SUMMARY OF FUNDING		1969-70	1970-71	1971-72
State General Fund Grant			179,918.88	201,384
District Sources:				
Basic Levy			44,724.69	44,250
Additional Levy			33,589.75	40,040
Student Tuition & Fees			41,560.47	60,000
Federal	Library Resources		2,840.00	6,502
Other	Vo-Tech Reimbursement		10,160.00	18,809
	Custer Co. H.S. Reimbursement		2,840.00	1,985
	Adult Education		3,600.00	10,296
TOTAL FUNDING			319,233.79	383,266.00

Source: Miles Community College. September, 1973.

SECTION IV

MONTANA VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL CENTERS

Admission Policy

The vocational-technical centers declare their admission policy to be the following:

"Any person who has completed his formal education or left school, is at least 16 years of age, and is available for study in preparation for entering the labor market, for reentering the labor market or for employment stability or advancement is eligible to attend a post-secondary vocational-technical center."

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. "Montana Post-Secondary Vocational-Technical Education 1973-74."

Table 1

FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT*
POST-SECONDARY VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL CENTERS

Enrollment	1969-70	1970-71	1971-72	1972-73
Billings Center	241	288	360	392
Butte Center	219	269	756	583
Great Falls Center	304	370	439	535
Helena Center	400	494	664	498
Missoula Center	516	639	802	775
Center Total	1,680	2,060	3,021	2,783

*These enrollment figures are annual "head counts", the total number of full-time students (a student who attends classes 20 hours a week) who studied at a center during the course of that academic year. A center operates under an "open entry--open exit" system which means a student stays in a program only as long as it takes him to reach a desired level of competency. As a result, a student's stay at a center may range from two or three weeks to one or two academic years.

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. Descriptive Report of Program Activities for Vocational Education. Fiscal Year 1970 through 1972.

Certificate Areas

Montana's five post-secondary vocational-technical centers offer certificates in the following areas:

Billings:

1. Air conditioning and refrigeration repairman
2. Auto body and fender repairman
3. Automobile mechanic, I and II
4. Clerk-typist
5. Drafting technician
6. Food preparation and service, I and II
7. Farm implement mechanic
8. General office clerical
9. Nurses aide
10. Practical nurse
11. General secretary
12. Secretary-stenographer
13. Welding

Butte:

1. Automobile mechanic
2. Bookkeeper-accountant
3. Civil engineering technician
4. Clerk-typist
5. Drafting technician
6. Electrical technician
7. Keypunch
8. Machinist
9. Practical nurse
10. Off-highway vehicle operator
11. Legal secretary
12. Medical secretary
13. Stenographer-secretary
14. Small engine repairman
15. Welding

Great Falls:

1. Clerk-typist
2. Computer operator
3. Computer programmer
4. Dental assistant
5. File clerk
6. General office clerk
7. Keypunch operator
8. Nurse aide
9. Practical nurse
10. General secretary
11. Legal secretary
12. Medical secretary

Helena:

1. Accounting assistant
2. Agri-mechanic
3. Airframe and/or power plant maintenance technician
4. Avionics
5. Automobile mechanic, I and II
6. Building trades craftsman
7. Business data processing
8. Clerk-typist
9. Diesel mechanic
10. General office clerk
11. Industrial electronics technician
12. Keypunch
13. Legal receptionist
14. Machinist
15. Medical receptionist
16. Practical nurse
17. Radio-TV maintenance serviceman
18. Stenographer
19. Welding

Missoula:

1. Advanced ground school (aviation)
2. Bookkeeper assistant
3. Commercial pilot
4. Clerk-typist
5. Computer programmer
6. Dietary aide
7. Electro-mechanical technician
8. Food service
9. Forestry aide
10. Forestry technician
11. Heavy equipment mechanic
12. Heavy equipment operator
13. Housekeeping aide
14. Instructional aide
15. Keypunch operator
16. Business machine operator
17. Medical clerk
18. Medical receptionist
19. Marketing and management
20. Nurse aide
21. Practical nurse
22. Psychiatric aide
23. General secretary
24. Legal secretary
25. Medical transcriptionist
26. Stenographer
27. Legal stenographer
28. Small engine repairman
29. Truck mechanic
30. Welding

Source: Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction.

Instructional Faculty

The following table lists the size of each vocational-technical center's instructional faculty and tells how many instructional faculty members each center has added to its staff over the last three years.

Table 2
INSTRUCTIONAL FACULTY
POST-SECONDARY
VOCATIONAL-TECHNICAL CENTERS
1973-74

Center	Size of Faculty	Number of Faculty Added in Three Years
Billings	25	1
Butte	20	0
Great Falls	20	0
Helena	32	2
Missoula	45	3

Expenditures

Vocational-Technical Centers receive most of their revenues from the following sources:

"By state statutes the centers are funded through four major sources.

1. State legislative allocation

2. A one-mill permissive levy imposed upon the county in which the center is located

3. Federal vocational education monies

4. A $50 operational fee imposed upon each enrollee of the school.

Construction monies are obtained through direct legislative allocation. Budgets and program applications are submitted annually by the local educational agency to the Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction. These are then reviewed by the Vocational and Occupational Skills component staff. Subsequently, recommendations are made to the State Board of Public Education. A review of budgets and programs is then made among the state director of vocational and occupational skills, the State Superintendent of Public Instruction as Executive Officer for Vocational Education and the State Board of Public Education. Action regarding approval or disapproval is made by the State Board of Public Education. Through federal legislative mandate, it becomes necessary that a single board be designated as having the sole authority for the administration of federal monies under the Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, P.L. 90-576.

Attachment "F" provides budgetary information regarding the post-secondary vocational-technical education center budgets by school beginning with the year 1971 and through fiscal year 1974. Additionally, a statement of expenditures for each post-secondary vocational-technical center is attached for the school years 1971 through 1973. More detailed information regarding finance may be obtained from this office as you deem it necessary in the development of your program." (Vocational and Occupational Skills, Office of the Superintendent of Public Instruction)

The tables below show expenditures of the five vocational-technical centers, by source and by object for fiscal years 1971, 1972 and 1973.

Table 3
Expenditures
Vocational-Technical Centers
Fiscal Year 1971

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Expenditures by Source	Billings	Butte	Great Falls	Helena	Missoula
State:	250,898.37	301,646.97	293,934.06	398,705.38	423,121.6
Federal:	50,191.21	43,930.03	34,505.19	98,006.62	129,538.9
Local:	109,171.99	55,949.43	51,294.34	34,299.52	55,252.4
TOTAL:	410,261.57	401,526.43	379,733.59	531,011.52	607,913.0

Expenditures by Object	Billings	Butte	Great Falls	Helena	Missoula
Administration:	30,350.31	63,537.57	39,290.26	28,555.20	40,670.66
Supervision & Instruction	231,404.75	201,263.84	234,557.13	361,852.50	372,811.21
Guidance:	15,520.03	19,471.07	9,428.74	17,954.05	24,659.65
Operation & Maintenance:	22,637.90	38,394.13	27,623.68	39,269.07	56,118.73
Consultant Services:	0	1,043.31	1,039.50	0	1,238.38
Other Current Charges:	56,994.41	33,956.51	31,172.54	41,976.78	56,874.79
Capital Outlay:	53,354.17	43,860.00	56,621.74	41,403.92	55,539.58
GRAND TOTAL:	410,261.57	401,526.43	379,733.59	531,011.52	607,913.00

Expenditures
Vocational-Technical Centers
Fiscal Year 1972

Expenditures by Source	Billings	Butte	Great Falls	Helena	Missoula
State:	254,600.00	301,500.00	289,775.00	371,850.00	457,275.00
Federal:	135,636.45	148,140.21	110,225.00	217,606.00	218,941.27
Local:	108,341.95	47,317.34	73,504.96	36,400.51	56,358.40
TOTAL:	498,578.40	496,957.55	473,504.96	625,856.51	732,574.67

Expenditures by Object	Billings	Butte	Great Falls	Helena	Missoula
Administration:	36,106.48	56,607.96	49,780.90	43,173.53	43,257.34
Supervision & Instruction:	294,492.22	243,240.63	290,764.61	401,073.66	476,466.13
Guidance:	18,961.13	26,135.38	19,390.43	23,272.08	26,978.41
Operation & Maintenance:	27,758.28	44,369.12	32,559.89	41,296.30	65,685.47
Consultant Services:	223.60	505.00	0	0	6,676.30
Other Current Charges:	89,380.84	41,305.67	45,748.49	55,786.75	87,361.29
Capital Outlay:	31,655.85	84,793.79	35,260.64	61,254.19	26,149.73
GRAND TOTAL:	498,578.40	496,957.55	473,504.96	625,856.51	732,574.67

Expenditures
Vocational-Technical Centers
Fiscal Year 1973

Expenditures by Source	Billings	Butte	Great Falls	Helena	Missoula
State:	264,136.98	334,074.44	314,125.59	273,821.39	429,072.16
Federal:	125,142.27	217,620.79	135,897.46	389,328.07	320,181.74
Local:	110,202.92	43,479.05	79,596.57	37,728.54	58,585.73
TOTAL:	499,482.17	595,174.28	529,619.62	700,878.00	807,839.62

Expenditure by Object	Billings	Butte	Great Falls	Helena	Missoula
Administration:	44,770.12	51,680.83	52,917.07	43,014.94	47,329.75
Supervision & Instruction:	261,960.11	322,932.99	318,505.05	475,250.68	496,199.22
Guidance:	34,961.91	37,306.07	23,317.89	25,949.22	33,989.15
Operation & Maintenance:	34,000.03	56,296.00	35,852.76	44,537.86	67,919.73
Consultant Services:	0	0	0	0	0
Other Current Charges:	91,402.03	55,566.72	53,086.96	71,525.04	91,238.28
Capital Outlay:	32,387.97	71,391.67	45,939.89	40,600.26	71,163.49
GRAND TOTAL:	499,482.17	595,174.28	529,619.62	700,878.00	807,839.62

SECTION V

COMPARATIVE TABLES

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, OF SCHOOLS REPORTING FOR FISCAL YEAR 1973-74

		Total			Total
1.	California	1,141,554	22.	Connecticut	119,918
2.	New York	983,941	23.	Mississippi	112,868
3.	Texas	487,874	24.	Kansas	108,927
4.	Florida	346,056	25.	Oklahoma	98,812
5.	Ohio	345,759	26.	West Virginia	81,796
6.	North Carolina	287,115	27.	Arkansas	73,411
7.	New Jersey	257,708	28.	Utah	66,373
8.	Indiana	233,379	29.	Hawaii	57,295
9.	Washington	232,343	30.	New Mexico	54,902
10.	Georgia	218,660	31.	Rhode Island	42,439
11.	Virginia	206,458	32.	Idaho	40,566
12.	Minnesota	187,552	33.	Maine	40,153
13.	Missouri	180,719	34.	MONTANA	36,792
14.	Maryland	172,826	35.	Delaware	33,573
15.	Louisiana	158,855	36.	North Dakota	31,730
16.	Kentucky	148,214	37.	Nevada	26,632
17.	Tennessee	147,252	38.	South Dakota	25,977
18.	South Carolina	143,402	39.	Alaska	23,399
19.	Iowa	142,289	40.	Wyoming	22,758
20.	Arizona	135,998	41.	Vermont	18,453
21.	Oregon	123,476	42.	New Hampshire	17,403

Source: Chambers, M. M. "Tables 7, 19, 26, 38 and 48." Grapevine. May through September, 1973.

APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS, FISCAL YEAR 1972-73

		Total			Total
1.	California	1,009,272	26.	Arizona	112,712
2.	New York	822, 425	27.	Oregon	106,990
3.	Illinois	516,726	28.	Alabama	106,444
4.	Texas	463,528	29.	South Carolina	104,980
5.	Michigan	417,815	30.	Mississippi	97,008
6.	Pennsylvania	388,874	31.	Kansas	93,087
7.	Ohio	325,105	32.	Oklahoma	81,720
8.	Florida	302,112	33.	West Virginia	77,922
9.	Wisconsin	257,243	34.	Hawaii	64,478
10.	New Jersey	236,280	35.	Utah	57,195
11.	North Carolina	223,486	36.	Nebraska	56,780
12.	Indiana	210,595	37.	Arkansas	56,371
13.	Washington	190,467	38.	New Mexico	50,968
14.	Virginia	185,756	39.	Rhode Island	40,029
15.	Georgia	177,819	40.	Idaho	36,785
16.	Minnesota	174,040	41.	Maine	33,612
17.	Missouri	161,464	42.	MONTANA	30,798
18.	Maryland	159,156	43.	North Dakota	27,476
19.	Massachusetts	154,451	44.	Delaware	25,887
20.	Kentucky	148,214	45.	South Dakota	22,736
21.	Louisiana	146,664	46.	Alaska	21,978
22.	Tennessee	127,994	47.	Nevada	20,656
23.	Iowa	125,505	48.	Wyoming	18,316
24.	Colorado	115,243	49.	Vermont	16,743
25.	Connecticut	113,724	50.	New Hampshire	12,880

Source: Chambers, M. M., Appropriations of State Tax Funds for Operating Expenses of Higher Education, 1972-73. National Association of State Universities and Land-Grant Colleges. p.6.

TWO-YEAR PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION, 1969-70 TO 1971-72

		Per Cent			Per Cent
1.	Alaska	64.00	26.	West Virginia	26.00
2.	Mississippi	62.00	27.	New Mexico	25.50
3.	Maryland	54.00	28.	Florida	24.75
4.	Massachusetts	52.50	29.	Michigan	24.24
5.	Arizona	48.50	30.	Texas	23.00
6.	New Jersey	46.25	31.	Ohio	21.25
7.	Alabama	45.00	32.	South Dakota	19.75
8.	Hawaii	43.25	33.	Maine	18.25
9.	Louisiana	40.75	34.	Oregon	17.50
10.	South Carolina	40.50	35.	Missouri	17.00
11.	Connecticut	39.00	36.	Vermont	17.00
12.	Wisconsin	36.50	37.	Illinois	16.00
13.	Delaware	36.25	38.	North Dakota	16.00
14.	Oklahoma	33.25	39.	Idaho	14.50
15.	Georgia	31.25	40.	MONTANA	14.50
16.	Tennessee	30.75	41.	California	14.00
17.	Indiana	30.50	42.	Iowa	14.00
18.	Virginia	30.50	43.	Arkansas	9.50
19.	Colorado	30.25	44.	Pennsylvania	9.50
20.	New York	28.50	45.	Nebraska	7.50
21.	Minnesota	28.25	46.	New Hampshire	6.00
22.	North Carolina	27.00	47.	Kansas	5.75
23.	Kentucky	26.00	48.	Rhode Island	5.25
24.	Nevada	26.00	49.	Wyoming	2.50
25.	Utah	26.00	50.	Washington	2.25

U.S. WEIGHTED AVERAGE PERCENTAGE GAIN - 24.25%

Source: M. M. Chambers. Grapevine. December, 1971, p. 1026.

TEN-YEAR PERCENTAGE INCREASE IN APPROPRIATIONS OF STATE TAX FUNDS FOR OPERATING EXPENSES OF PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION, 1961-1971

		Per Cent*			Per Cent
1.	Massachusetts	752	26.	Maine	325
2.	Hawaii	725	27.	Vermont	322
3.	New Jersey	690	28.	Illinois	305
4.	Connecticut	652	29.	Nevada	283
5.	Pennsylvania	648	30.	Minnesota	273
6.	New York	623	31.	Michigan	269
7.	Alaska	545	32.	Indiana	264
8.	Virginia	541	33.	New Mexico	249
9.	North Carolina	519	34.	West Virginia	248
10.	Georgia	461	35.	California	245
11.	Ohio**	460	36.	Idaho	239
12.	Wisconsin	454	37.	Washington	225
13.	Arizona	446	38.	Utah	224
14.	Tennessee	430	39.	Arkansas	213
15.	Delaware	429	40.	Wyoming	210
16.	Rhode Island	422	41.	Nebraska	204
17.	Maryland	420	42.	Iowa	202
18.	South Carolina	419	43.	Oregon	196
19.	Alabama	413	44.	Louisiana	190
20.	Texas	393	45.	Kansas	183
21.	Kentucky	392	46.	New Hampshire	174
22.	Florida	381	47.	MONTANA	173
23.	Missouri	369	48.	Oklahoma	164
24.	Mississippi	359	49.	North Dakota	157
25.	Colorado	335	50.	South Dakota	152

U.S. WEIGHTED AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF GAIN - 351%

*These figures are rounded off to the nearest percent.

**Estimated in absence of complete appropriations.

Source: M. M. Chambers, Grapevine. December, 1971, p. 1026.

TOTAL EXPENDITURE OF STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1971

		Total			Total
1.	California	1,105,182	26.	Oklahoma	189,636
2.	New York	763,722	27.	Oregon	176,997
3.	Michigan	686,322	28.	Kansas	156,918
4.	Illinois	661,400	29.	Arizona	155,195
5.	Texas	637,610	30.	Utah	144,843
6.	Ohio	559,665	31.	Connecticut	142,327
7.	Pennsylvania	469,235	32.	West Virginia	118,489
8.	Wisconsin	446,277	33.	Mississippi	115,931
9.	Washington	426,528	34.	South Carolina	114,039
10.	Indiana	410,716	35.	New Mexico	108,224
11.	Minnesota	404,949	36.	Nebraska	106,789
12.	North Carolina	307,709	37.	Arkansas	96,366
13.	Georgia	296,336	38.	Hawaii	89,519
14.	Virginia	284,946	39.	Rhode Island	76,826
15.	New Jersey	282,698	40.	Maine	73,452
16.	Massachusetts	282,073	41.	South Dakota	67,765
17.	Colorado	250.788	42.	North Dakota	67,192
18.	Florida	250,396	43.	MONTANA	67,176
19.	Alabama	228,552	44.	Delaware	61,618
20.	Missouri	226,577	45.	New Hampshire	59,157
21.	Louisiana	222,472	46.	Idaho	51,291
22.	Kentucky	220,736	47.	Vermont	50,917
23.	Tennessee	215,018	48.	Alaska	44,146
24.	Maryland	208,709	49.	Wyoming	34,705
25.	Iowa	204,842	50.	Nevada	24,379

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. "Table 9." State Government Finances in 1971. p. 28.

PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES FOR STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1971

		Total			Total
1.	Alaska	141.04	26.	Kansas	69.49
2.	Utah	131.80	27.	West Virginia	67.63
3.	Washington	123.67	28.	Kentucky	67.26
4.	Hawaii	113.67	29.	Alabama	65.69
5.	Vermont	111.17	30.	Georgia	63.54
6.	Delaware	110.43	31.	Virginia	60.45
7.	Colorado	109.85	32.	Louisiana	60.44
8.	North Dakota	107.51	33.	North Carolina	59.80
9.	New Mexico	105.07	34.	Illinois	59.07
10.	Minnesota	104.34	35.	Texas	51.93
11.	Wyoming	102.07	36.	California	54.65
12.	South Dakota	101.14	37.	Tennessee	53.89
13.	Wisconsin	99.70	38.	Maryland	52.18
14.	MONTANA	94.88	39.	Mississippi	52.08
15.	Arizona	83.93	40.	Ohio	51.93
16.	Oregon	82.02	41.	Arkansas	49.67
17.	Rhode Island	80.03	42.	Massachusetts	48.99
18.	Indiana	77.88	43.	Nevada	48.08
19.	New Hampshire	77.63	44.	Missouri	47.71
20.	Michigan	76.28	45.	Connecticut	46.20
21.	Maine	73.23	46.	South Carolina	43.41
22.	Oklahoma	72.66	47.	New York	41.53
23.	Iowa	71.82	48.	Pennsylvania	39.50
24.	Nebraska	70.63	49.	New Jersey	38.73
25.	Idaho	70.07	50.	Florida	35.56

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. "Table 4." State Government Finances in 1971. p. 13.

TOTAL PER CAPITA EXPENDITURES OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, 1970-71

		Total
1.	Alaska	141.04
2.	Wisconsin	133.66
3.	Utah	131.79
4.	Washington	123.66
5.	Wyoming	117.84
6.	Colorado	117.70
7.	Hawaii	113.45
8.	Vermont	111.17
9.	Delaware	110.42
10.	North Dakota	110.38
11.	New Mexico	105.07
12.	Minnesota	104.34
13.	Arizona	104.17
14.	South Dakota	101.14
15.	MONTANA	97.53
16.	Oregon	94.58
17.	Michigan	89.05
18.	Kansas	85.70
19.	Iowa	83.29
20.	California	81.71
21.	Rhode Island	80.02
22.	Indiana	77.87
23.	New Hampshire	77.63
24.	Idaho	76.71
25.	Illinois	74.84
26.	Maine	73.23
27.	Oklahoma	72.88
28.	Nebraska	72.84
29.	North Carolina	71.61
30.	Maryland	68.42
31.	West Virginia	67.63
32.	Mississippi	67.55
33.	Kentucky	67.25
34.	Alabama	65.69
35.	New York	65.17
36.	Georgia	64.80
37.	Texas	63.63
38.	Ohio	62.88
39.	Dist. of Columbia	62.26
40.	Louisiana	60.62
41.	Virginia	60.50
42.	Florida	56.26
43.	Missouri	56.24
44.	Tennessee	53.88
45.	New Jersey	51.50
46.	Arkansas	49.67
47.	Massachusetts	49.41
48.	Nevada	48.08
49.	Connecticut	46.19
50.	South Carolina	43.41
51.	Pennsylvania	42.63

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. "Table 22." Governmental Finances in 1970-71. p. 46.

CAPITAL OUTLAY OF STATE & LOCAL GOVERNMENTS FOR INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1970-71
(in millions of dollars)

		Total			Total
1.	New York	306.5	26.	Kansas	31.8
2.	California	224.4	27.	Utah	31.8
3.	Illinois	181.1	28.	Oregon	31.4
4.	Pennsylvania	164.9	29.	Connecticut	30.6
5.	Wisconsin	150.3	30.	West Virginia	26.4
6.	Texas	133.9	31.	Arizona	25.8
7.	New Jersey	131.9	32.	Rhode Island	23.6
8.	Massachusetts	121.7	33.	Mississippi	21.9
9.	Ohio	108.2	34.	Maine	19.2
10.	Washington	106.9	35.	Delaware	18.6
11.	Michigan	105.3	36.	North Dakota	15.2
12.	Minnesota	101.9	37.	South Carolina	14.8
13.	Georgia	87.8	38.	New Hampshire	14.6
14.	Indiana	66.8	39.	MONTANA	14.5
15.	Maryland	62.0	40.	Oklahoma	13.5
16.	Virginia	57.9	41.	Idaho	12.8
17.	Florida	56.6	42.	Arkansas	12.6
18.	North Carolina	53.0	43.	Nebraska	12.3
19.	Alabama	50.5	44.	South Dakota	10.7
20.	Colorado	40.6	45.	Vermont	10.2
21.	Tennessee	39.4	46.	Alaska	10.0
22.	Louisiana	38.3	47.	New Mexico	7.8
23.	Kentucky	38.0	48.	Wyoming	6.1
24.	Missouri	36.4	49.	Hawaii	6.0
25.	Iowa	35.4	50.	Dist. of Columbia	2.5
			51.	Nevada	1.7

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. "Table 20." Governmental Finances in 1970-71. p. 43.

CAPITAL OUTLAY FOR CONSTRUCTION ONLY, STATE INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, 1971. (in thousands of dollars)

		Total			Total
1.	New York	241,847	26.	Utah	18,653
2.	Pennsylvania	137,308	27.	Oregon	18,561
3.	Illinois	110,014	28.	Maine	17,519
4.	Massachusetts	100,792	29.	West Virginia	16,970
5.	Colorado	91,472	30.	Missouri	16,463
6.	Texas	90,196	31.	Florida	15,366
7.	Washington	87,010	32.	Delaware	14,063
8.	Minnesota	80,468	33.	New Hampshire	13,043
9.	New Jersey	75,798	34.	MONTANA	12,414
10.	Georgia	69,389	35.	Mississippi	12,368
11.	Ohio	67,865	36.	North Dakota	12,351
12.	Michigan	60,171	37.	Arizona	10,711
13.	Wisconsin	57,532	38.	South Carolina	10,598
14.	Virginia	45,342	39.	Arkansas	10,324
15.	Indiana	42,186	40.	Idaho	10,199
16.	Alabama	39,080	41.	Vermont	9,972
17.	Tennessee	32,307	42.	Alaska	8,551
18.	Maryland	32,307	43.	South Dakota	7,918
19.	Louisiana	32,192	44.	Oklahoma	6,831
20.	Kentucky	31,664	45.	New Mexico	5,571
21.	North Carolina	30,354	46.	Kansas	5,210
22.	Iowa	28,710	47.	Nebraska	4,655
23.	Colorado	26,218	48.	Wyoming	2,772
24.	Connecticut	23,891	49.	Hawaii	2,183
25.	Rhode Island	21,196	50.	Nevada	1,635

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. "Table 9." State Government Finances in 1971. p. 29.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME, 1972
(in millions of dollars)

		Total			Total
1.	California	102,374	26.	Colorado	10,485
2.	New York	97,694	27.	Kansas	10,371
3.	Illinois	57,675	28.	Oklahoma	10,015
4.	Pennsylvania	53,029	29.	Oregon	9,374
5.	Ohio	48,656	30.	South Carolina	9,188
6.	Texas	47,121	31.	Arizona	8,364
7.	Michigan	43,746	32.	Mississippi	6,931
8.	New Jersey	37,762	33.	Arkansas	6,640
9.	Florida	30,397	34.	Nebraska	6,621
10.	Massachusetts	28,181	35.	West Virginia	6,365
11.	Indiana	23,235	36.	Dist. of Columbia	4,775
12.	Virginia	20,287	37.	Rhode Island	4,258
13.	Missouri	19,991	38.	Utah	4,217
14.	Maryland	19,861	39.	Hawaii	3,991
15.	North Carolina	19,403	40.	New Mexico	3,894
16.	Wisconsin	19,014	41.	Maine	3,675
17.	Georgia	18,152	42.	New Hampshire	3,155
18.	Minnesota	16,877	43.	Delaware	2,815
19.	Connecticut	16,466	44.	MONTANA	2,802
20.	Washington	15,410	45.	Idaho	2,748
21.	Tennessee	14,671	46.	Nevada	2,748
22.	Louisiana	13,126	47.	South Dakota	2,523
23.	Iowa	12,447	48.	North Dakota	2,350
24.	Kentucky	11,878	49.	Vermont	1,786
25.	Alabama	11,699	50.	Alaska	1,678
			51.	Wyoming	1,499

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Survey of Current Business. Vol. 53. No. 4. April, 1973. p. 17.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
CALENDAR YEAR 1972

		Total			Total
1.	Dist. of Columbia	6,383	26.	Oregon	4,296
2.	Connecticut	5,342	27.	Virginia	4,258
3.	New York	5,319	28.	Wisconsin	4,207
4.	Nevada	5,215	29.	Missouri	4,206
5.	Alaska	5,162	30.	Florida	4,188
6.	New Jersey	5,126	31.	New Hampshire	4,092
7.	Illinois	5,126	32.	Texas	4,045
8.	California	5,002	33.	MONTANA	3,897
9.	Hawaii	4,995	34.	Vermont	3,865
10.	Delaware	4,983	35.	Georgia	3,846
11.	Maryland	4,897	36.	Oklahoma	3,802
12.	Massachusetts	4,870	37.	Utah	3,745
13.	Michigan	4,817	38.	North Carolina	3,721
14.	Kansas	4,593	39.	North Dakota	3,718
15.	Ohio	5,212	40.	South Dakota	3,716
16.	Washington	4,476	41.	New Mexico	3,656
17.	Colorado	4,449	42.	Tennessee	3,640
18.	Pennsylvania	4,447	43.	Idaho	3,635
19.	Rhode Island	4,399	44.	Kentucky	3,601
20.	Indiana	4,391	45.	West Virginia	3,574
21.	Wyoming	4,345	46.	Maine	3,571
22.	Nebraska	4,341	47.	Louisiana	3,528
23.	Minnesota	4,332	48.	South Carolina	3,448
24.	Iowa	4,318	49.	Arkansas	3,357
25.	Arizona	4,300	50.	Alabama	3,333
			51.	Mississippi	3,063

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce. Survey of Current Business. Vol. 53. No. 4. April, 1973. p. 17.

PER CAPITA STATE AND LOCAL TAXES
FISCAL 1970-71

		Total			Total
1.	New York	688.60	26.	MONTANA	422.71
2.	Hawaii	613.69	27.	North Dakota	419.58
3.	California	603.22	28.	Kansas	416.34
4.	Dist. of Columbia	585.97	29.	Oregon	411.13
5.	Nevada	579.30	30.	Maine	411.07
6.	Massachusetts	548.54	31.	Indiana	401.70
7.	Wisconsin	534.90	32.	Idaho	398.79
8.	Connecticut	533.19	33.	New Mexico	391.17
9.	Illinois	513.48	34.	Utah	387.50
10.	Maryland	508.17	35.	Louisiana	379.38
11.	Delaware	499.49	36.	New Hampshire	375.20
12.	New Jersey	498.55	37.	Florida	374.63
13.	Minnesota	497.70	38.	Virginia	372.29
14.	Vermont	495.10	39.	Ohio	363.87
15.	Michigan	491.33	40.	Missouri	360.61
16.	Washington	486.90	41.	Texas	342.66
17.	Wyoming	482.83	42.	North Carolina	336.27
18.	Alaska	466.37	43.	West Virginia	333.96
19.	Rhode Island	465.96	44.	Georgia	332.04
20.	Arizona	462.46	45.	Oklahoma	322.99
21.	Iowa	450.76	46.	Kentucky	316.30
22.	Colorado	447.48	47.	Missouri	315.18
23.	Pennsylvania	444.37	48.	Tennessee	301.94
24.	South Dakota	435.32	49.	South Carolina	297.53
25.	Nebraska	431.71	50.	Alabama	275.72
			51.	Arkansas	268.98

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. "Table 22." Governmental Finances in 1970-71. p. 45.

PER CAPITA PROPERTY TAXES
FISCAL 1970-71

		Total			Total
1.	California	296.27	26.	Arizona	178.44
2.	Massachusetts	286.08	27.	Ohio	171.92
3.	Connecticut	273.14	28.	Washington	168.86
4.	New Jersey	272.64	29.	Maryland	166.57
5.	New York	258.74	30.	Missouri	146.74
6.	South Dakota	240.14	31.	Idaho	140.41
7.	MONTANA	235.04	32.	Utah	139.74
8.	Wisconsin	231.42	33.	Texas	137.15
9.	Wyoming	228.35	34.	Pennsylvania	131.05
10.	Iowa	224.60	35.	Florida	126.83
11.	New Hampshire	221.93	36.	Hawaii	111.44
12.	Nebraska	221.15	37.	Virginia	109.28
13.	Minnesota	210.67	38.	Georgia	107.00
14.	Kansas	209.67	39.	Alaska	105.74
15.	Indiana	203.89	40.	Oklahoma	97.53
16.	Oregon	203.58	41.	New Mexico	87.78
17.	Michigan	202.33	42.	Delaware	87.74
18.	Illinois	199.54	43.	Tennessee	85.15
19.	Nevada	189.79	44.	North Carolina	84.67
20.	North Dakota	188.15	45.	Mississippi	76.72
21.	Colorado	187.40	46.	West Virginia	74.12
22.	Maine	185.69	47.	Louisiana	71.95
23.	Vermont	184.60	48.	Kentucky	70.35
24.	Dist. of Columbia	181.89	49.	Arkansas	68.78
25.	Rhode Island	180.40	50.	South Carolina	66.01
			51.	Alabama	40.87

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. "Table 22." *Governmental Finances in 1970-71*. p. 45.

PER CAPITA STATE INDIVIDUAL INCOME TAXES
FISCAL 1971

		Total			Total
1.	Hawaii	147.32	26.	Rhode Island	39.19
2.	Delaware	142.37	27.	Kansas	36.36
3.	New York	137.58	28.	Nebraska	35.64
4.	Alaska	133.65	29.	Missouri	35.57
5.	Wisconsin	113.30	30.	New Mexico	34.77
6.	Oregon	104.84	31.	West Virginia	33.73
7.	Maryland	103.49	32.	North Dakota	27.00
8.	Massachusetts	98.75	33.	Alabama	26.47
9.	Minnesota	95.52	34.	Oklahoma	24.39
10.	Vermont	93.55	35.	Maine	23.81
11.	Idaho	76.88	36.	Arkansas	22.76
12.	Illinois	69.10	37.	Louisiana	22.24
13.	Virginia	66.39	38.	Mississippi	20.67
14.	Colorado	62.84	39.	Pennsylvania	11.37
15.	California	62.63	40.	New Hampshire	6.87
16.	MONTANA	59.86	41.	Connecticut	3.35
17.	North Carolina	58.64	42.	Tennessee	3.10
18.	Utah	56.31	43.	New Jersey	2.68
19.	Michigan	52.90	44.	Florida	0
20.	Indiana	41.42	45.	Nevada	0
21.	South Carolina	41.27	46.	Ohio	0
22.	Iowa	40.44	47.	South Dakota	0
23.	Kentucky	40.42	48.	Texas	0
24.	Arizona	39.86	49.	Washington	0
25.	Georgia	39.31	50.	Wyoming	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Census. "Table 4." State Government Finances in 1971. p. 11.

RESIDENT POPULATION:
1970 WITH 1960 COMPARISON

1970			1960	
RANK	STATE	POPULATION	RANK	POPULATION
1	California	19,953,134	2	15,717,204
2	New York	18,236,967	1	16,782,304
3	Pennsylvania	11,793,909	3	11,319,366
4	Texas	11,196,730	6	9,579,677
5	Illinois	11,113,976	4	10,081,158
6	Ohio	10,652,017	5	9,706,397
7	Michigan	8,875,083	7	7,823,194
8	New Jersey	7,168,164	8	6,066,782
9	Florida	6,789,443	10	4,951,560
10	Massachusetts	5,689,170	9	5,148,578
11	Indiana	5,193,669	11	4,662,498
12	North Carolina	5,082,059	12	4,556,155
13	Missouri	4,676,501	13	4,319,813
14	Virginia	4,648,494	14	3,966,494
15	Georgia	4,589,575	16	3,943,116
16	Wisconsin	4,417,731	15	3,951,777
17	Tennessee	3,923,687	17	3,567,089
18	Maryland	3,922,399	21	3,100,689
19	Minnesota	3,804,971	18	3,413,864
20	Louisiana	3,641,306	20	3,257,022
21	Alabama	3,444,165	19	3,266,740
22	Washington	3,409,169	23	2,853,214
23	Kentucky	3,218,706	22	3,038,156
24	Connecticut	3,031,709	25	2,535,234
25	Iowa	2,824,376	24	2,757,537

(continued)

RESIDENT POPULATION (continued)

		1970	1960	
RANK	STATE	POPULATION	RANK	POPULATION
26	South Carolina	2,590,516	26	2,382,594
27	Oklahoma	2,559,229	27	2,328,284
28	Kansas	2,246,578	28	2,178,611
29	Mississippi	2,216,912	29	2,178,141
30	Colorado	2,207,259	33	1,753,947
31	Oregon	2,091,385	32	1,768,687
32	Arkansas	1,923,295	31	1,786,272
33	Arizona	1,770,900	35	1,302,161
34	West Virginia	1,744,237	30	1,860,421
35	Nebraska	1,483,493	34	1,411,330
36	Utah	1,059,273	38	890,627
37	New Mexico	1,016,000	37	951,023
38	Maine	992,048	36	969,265
39	Rhode Island	949,725	39	859,488
40	Hawaii	768,561	44	632,772
41	New Hampshire	737,681	46	606,921
42	Idaho	712,567	43	667,191
43	MONTANA	694,409	42	674,767
44	South Dakota	665,507	41	680,514
45	North Dakota	617,761	45	632,446
46	Delaware	548,104	47	446,292
47	Nevada	488,738	50	285,278
48	Vermont	444,330	48	389,881
49	Wyoming	332,416	49	330,066
50	Alaska	300,382	51	226,167

Source: U. S. Bureau of the Census. Census of Population: 1970. Characteristics of the Population. Vol. 1. p. U. S. Summary 1-48.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT IN ALL INSTITUTIONS; DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE CREDIT, 1965, 1972

Region and State	Degree-credit and Non-degree credit	
	1965	1972
50 States & D.C.	5,920,864	
NEW ENGLAND	386,574	588,693
Connecticut	84,048	130,960
Maine	22,999	34,551
Massachusetts	211,251	319,856
New Hampshire	20,480	28,294
Rhode Island	33,741	49,320
Vermont	14,055	25,712
MIDEAST	1,176,323	1,798,886
Delaware	13,167	28,248
Dist. of Columbia	60,865	80,565
Maryland	98,594	167,773
New Jersey	129,684	241,189
New York	586,462	851,273
Pennsylvania	287,551	429,838
SOUTHEAST	949,405	1,567,879
Alabama	67,151	118,435
Arkansas	43,026	53,853
Florida	141,591	255,916
Georgia	82,347	140,743
Kentucky	76,440	108,047
Louisiana	89,050	134,409
Mississippi	55,790	80,265
North Carolina	110,977	193,387
South Carolina	43,946	93,771
Tennessee	99,989	147,299
Virginia	91,696	177,089
West Virginia	47,402	64,665

(continued)

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT IN ALL INSTITUTIONS: (continued)

Region and State	Degree-credit and Non-degree credit	
	1965	1972
GREAT LAKES	1,125,951	1,694,652
Illinois	305,107	483,195
Indiana	142,113	201,424
Michigan	270,918	407,338
Ohio	278,506	385,581
Wisconsin	129,307	217,114
PLAINS	517,875	688,327
Iowa	86,588	109,454
Kansas	81,574	107,973
Minnesota	118,533	157,291
Missouri	135,652	188,881
Nebraska	49,805	66,054
North Dakota	22,470	29,765
South Dakota	23,253	28,909
SOUTHWEST	486,746	780,630
Arizona	72,503	123,722
New Mexico	30,388	47,953
Oklahoma	89,326	121,927
Texas	294,529	487,028
ROCKY MOUNTAIN	184,419	290,287
Colorado	74,285	127,842
Idaho	20,788	34,536
Montana	20,308	28,081
Utah	58,323	82,277
Wyoming	10,715	17,551
FAR WEST	1,079,946	1,697,529
Alaska	4,734	11,698
California	866,746	1,310,758
Hawaii	19,247	42,418
Nevada	8,039	17,271
Oregon	71,601	123,322
Washington	109,579	192,062

Source: American Council on Education. A Fact Book on Higher Education. First Issue 1973. pp. 73.10-11.

OPENING FALL ENROLLMENT IN ALL INSTITUTIONS; DEGREE AND NON-DEGREE CREDIT, 1972

State	1972	State	1972
50 States & D.C.	9,123,581		
1. California	1,310,758	26. Oklahoma	121,927
2. New York	851,273	27. Alabama	118,435
3. Texas	487,028	28. Iowa	109,454
4. Illinois	483,195	29. Kentucky	108,047
5. Pennsylvania	429,838	30. Kansas	107,973
6. Michigan	407,338	31. South Carolina	93,771
7. Ohio	385, 581	32. Utah	82,277
8. Massachusetts	319,856	33. Dist. of Columbia	80,565
9. Florida	255,916	34. Mississippi	80,265
10. New Jersey	241,189	35. Nebraska	66,054
11. Wisconsin	217,189	36. West Virginia	64,665
12. Indiana	201,424	37. Arkansas	53,853
13. North Carolina	193,387	38. Rhode Island	49,320
14. Washington	192,062	39. New Mexico	47,953
15. Missouri	188,881	40. Hawaii	42,418
16. Virginia	177.089	41. Maine	34,551
17. Maryland	167,773	42. Idaho	34,536
18. Minnesota	157,291	43. North Dakota	29,765
19. Tennessee	147,299	44. South Dakota	28,909
20. Georgia	140,743	45. New Hampshire	28,294
21. Louisiana	134,409	46. Delaware	28,248
22. Connecticut	130,960	47. MONTANA	28,081
23. Colorado	127,842	48. Vermont	25,712
24. Arizona	123,722	49. Wyoming	17,551
25. Oregon	123,322	50. Nevada	17,271
		51. Alaska	11,698

Source: American Council on Education. A Fact Book on Higher Education. pp. 73.10-11.

FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT PER CAPITA, PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, FALL 1970

		Total			Total
1.	North Dakota	.0410	26.	Iowa	.0205
2.	Arizona	.0342	27.	Vermont	.0205
3.	MONTANA	.0341	28.	Alabama	.0194
4.	Utah	.0359	29.	Arkansas	.0194
5.	Colorado	.0351	30.	Rhode Island	.0190
6.	Wyoming	.0348	31.	Florida	.0187
7.	Oregon	.0333	32.	Nevada	.0186
8.	Hawaii	.0326	33.	Indiana	.0185
9.	Connecticut	.0311	34.	North Carolina	.0185
10.	Washington	.0306	35.	Maryland	.0184
11.	Kansas	.0302	36.	Tennessee	.0184
12.	South Dakota	.0287	37.	Ohio	.0183
13.	New Mexico	.0286	38.	Illinois	.0182
14.	Wisconsin	.0283	39.	Georgia	.0178
15.	California	.0281	40.	Kentucky	.0176
16.	Idaho	.0278	41.	New Hampshire	.0176
17.	Oklahoma	.0274	42.	Virginia	.0168
18.	Nebraska	.0258	43.	Maine	.0153
19.	Minnesota	.0254	44.	New York	.0151
20.	Michigan	.0247	45.	South Carolina	.0142
21.	Mississippi	.0241	46.	Pennsylvania	.0133
22.	Texas	.0228	47.	Massachusetts	.0130
23.	West Virginia	.0227	48.	Missouri	.0120
24.	Delaware	.0224	49.	Alaska	.0111
25.	Louisiana	.0218	50.	New Jersey	.0106

50-STATE AVERAGE .0213

Sources: 1970 Census; NCES. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education. 1970, in Minnesota Ranking Among the States. June, 1972. p. 35.

FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT PER CAPITA, PUBLIC FOUR-YEAR HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, FALL 1970

		Total			Total
1.	North Dakota	.0356	26.	Kentucky	.0176
2.	Hawaii	.0326	27.	Ohio	.0171
3.	MONTANA	.0325	28.	Texas	.0171
4.	Utah	.0306	29.	New Hampshire	.0170
5.	Colorado	.0288	30.	Tennessee	.0169
6.	South Dakota	.0287	31.	Missouri	.0164
7.	New Mexico	.0277	32.	Mississippi	.0160
8.	Idaho	.0248	33.	Iowa	.0154
9.	Kansas	.0244	34.	Maine	.0153
10.	Wisconsin	.0243	35.	Rhode Island	.0153
11.	Arizona	.0242	36.	Alabama	.0152
12.	Oklahoma	.0241	37.	Georgia	.0137
13.	Nebraska	.0239	38.	North Carolina	.0136
14.	Oregon	.0234	39.	California	.0136
15.	Wyoming	.0231	40.	Virginia	.0135
16.	West Virginia	.0223	41.	Maryland	.0129
17.	Minnesota	.0214	42.	Illinois	.0124
18.	Louisiana	.0212	43.	South Carolina	.0118
19.	Delaware	.0197	44.	Alaska	.0111
20.	Virginia	.0194	45.	Pennsylvania	.0111
21.	Arkansas	.0187	46.	Connecticut	.0096
22.	Michigan	.0184	47.	Massachusetts	.0095
23.	Nevada	.0183	48.	Florida	.0092
24.	Washington	.0183	49.	New York	.0090
25.	Indiana	.0179	50.	New Jersey	.0075

50-STATE AVERAGE .0157

Sources: 1970 U.S. Census; and NCES. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education. 1970, in Minnesota Ranking Among the States. June, 1972. p. 36.

PER CENT OF TOTAL (HEAD COUNT) ENROLLMENT SERVED BY PUBLIC HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS, FALL 1970

		Per Cent			Per Cent
1.	Alabama	100.0	26.	Florida	80.2
2.	Alaska	100.0	27.	Maryland	79.5
3.	Arizona	100.0	28.	Idaho	78.8
4.	Wyoming	100.0	29.	Kentucky	78.1
5.	Nevada	99.3	30.	South Dakota	77.6
6.	North Dakota	95.8	31.	Nebraska	76.8
7.	MONTANA	90.6	32.	Ohio	74.6
8.	Hawaii	90.3	33.	Tennessee	73.2
9.	California	89.6	34.	Missouri	72.1
10.	Washington	88.8	35.	Maine	71.8
11.	Oregon	88.2	36.	North Carolina	71.7
12.	Colorado	88.0	37.	Indiana	70.6
13.	Mississippi	87.8	38.	South Carolina	68.3
14.	Michigan	86.8	39.	Illinois	67.3
15.	Kansas	85.9	40.	New Jersey	67.0
16.	Wisconsin	84.2	41.	Iowa	62.7
17.	Arkansas	84.1	42.	Utah	62.7
18.	Oklahoma	83.6	43.	Connecticut	58.4
19.	Louisiana	83.8	44.	Pennsylvania	56.7
20.	Delaware	83.5	45.	Vermont	56.6
21.	Texas	82.7	46.	New York	56.3
22.	West Virginia	81.7	47.	Rhode Island	55.6
23.	Minnesota	81.1	48.	New Mexico	54.9
24.	Virginia	81.0	49.	New Hampshire	54.3
25.	Georgia	80.7	50.	Massachusetts	37.6

50-STATE AVERAGE 75.5%

Source: NCES. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education. 1970, in Minnesota Ranking Among the States. June, 1972. p. 37.

PERCENTAGE RATIO OF FULL-TIME ENROLLMENT TO TOTAL (FULL-TIME AND PART-TIME) ENROLLMENT, ALL INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION, FALL 1970

		Per Cent			Per Cent
1.	MONTANA	88.03	26.	Wisconsin	75.14
2.	Arkansas	87.82	27.	Maine	74.29
3.	North Dakota	87.70	28.	Colorado	74.20
4.	New Hampshire	86.13	29.	Indiana	73.79
5.	Iowa	85.02	30.	Ohio	73.13
6.	North Carolina	83.77	31.	New Mexico	72.45
7.	Mississippi	83.69	32.	Oregon	71.99
8.	Vermont	82.30	33.	Texas	71.73
9.	South Dakota	82.09	34.	Missouri	71.63
10.	South Carolina	81.25	35.	Nevada	70.88
11.	Utah	80.56	36.	Pennsylvania	70.86
12.	Kansas	80.34	37.	Florida	69.79
13.	Alabama	79.43	38.	Virginia	69.54
14.	Minnesota	79.24	39.	Massachusetts	69.34
15.	Georgia	79.19	40.	Washington	67.25
16.	Tennessee	78.65	41.	New York	66.35
17.	West Virginia	78.53	42.	Delaware	66.33
18.	Nebraska	78.33	43.	Michigan	66.06
19.	Louisiana	78.28	44.	Connecticut	65.66
20.	Wyoming	77.96	45.	Illinois	65.59
21.	Idaho	77.49	46.	Maryland	62.94
22.	Hawaii	77.38	47.	Arizona	57.11
23.	Kentucky	77.22	48.	New Jersey	56.53
24.	Rhode Island	76.15	49.	California	52.19
25.	Oklahoma	76.04	50.	Alaska	43.46

50-STATE AVERAGE 68.77%

Source: NCES. Opening Fall Enrollment in Higher Education. 1970, in Minnesota Ranking Among the States. June, 1972. p. 38.

PERCENTAGE OF STUDENT ENROLLMENT IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS TO TOTAL POPULATION, 1970-71

		Per Cent			Per Cent
1.	North Dakota	4.42	26.	Vermont	2.30
2.	Arizona	4.35	27.	Maryland	2.27
3.	MONTANA	4.12	28.	Rhode Island	2.24
4.	Colorado	4.03	29.	Florida	2.19
5.	Utah	3.95	30.	Iowa	2.18
6.	Hawaii	3.89	31.	Illinois	2.17
7.	Wyoming	3.87	32.	Alabama	2.16
8.	Oregon	3.84	33.	Nevada	2.15
9.	California	3.83	34.	Indiana	2.11
10.	Washington	3.70	35.	North Carolina	2.10
11.	Kansas	3.38	36.	Ohio	2.10
12.	New Mexico	3.31	37.	Tennessee	2.09
13.	Wisconsin	3.17	38.	Virginia	2.08
14.	Idaho	3.15	39.	Arkansas	2.07
15.	South Dakota	3.15	40.	Kentucky	1.99
16.	Oklahoma	3.06	41.	New Hampshire	1.90
17.	Michigan	2.94	42.	Alaska	1.88
18.	Nebraska	2.84	43.	Georgia	1.88
19.	Minnesota	2.83	44.	Connecticut	1.85
20.	Delaware	2.73	45.	Maine	1.83
21.	Texas	2.69	46.	New York	1.81
22.	Mississippi	2.61	47.	South Carolina	1.61
23.	West Virginia	2.52	48.	Pennsylvania	1.55
24.	Louisiana	2.42	49.	Massachusetts	1.55
25.	Missouri	2.30	50.	New Jersey	1.28

50-STATE AVERAGE 2.42%

Source: M. M. Chambers, Grapevine. April, 1972,p. 1051.

PERCENTAGE OF PRIVATE INSTITUTION ENROLLMENT TO TOTAL ENROLLMENT
1970-1971

	State	Percent Private Enrollment		State	Percent Private Enrollment
1.	Massachusetts	63.6	26.	Florida	20.9
2.	Rhode Island	58.7	27.	Delaware	19.6
3.	Vermont	47.2	28.	West Virginia	18.9
4.	New York	45.3	29.	Texas	17.8
5.	Pennsylvania	44.6	30.	Alaska	17.1
6.	Connecticut	41.6	31.	Alabama	16.6
7.	Utah	38.9	32.	Arkansas	16.5
8.	Iowa	26.8	33.	Wisconsin	16.4
9.	New Jersey	36.0	34.	Louisiana	15.7
10.	South Carolina	33.8	35.	Oklahoma	15.6
11.	Maine	32.6	36.	Kansas	15.2
12.	Illinois	31.2	37.	Michigan	14.3
13.	North Carolina	30.9	38.	Oregon	13.4
14.	Indiana	30.6	39.	Minnesota	13.2
15.	Tennessee	29.8	40.	Colorado	12.9
16.	Missouri	28.2	41.	Washington	12.4
17.	New Hampshire	27.5	42.	California	12.1
18.	Ohio	26.1	43.	Mississippi	12.0
19.	Nebraska	24.8	44.	Hawaii	9.6
20.	Idaho	23.9	45.	Montana	7.8
21.	South Dakota	23.0	46.	New Mexico	7.3
22.	Kentucky	22.9	47.	North Dakota	4.3
23.	Virginia	21.8	48.	Arizona	2.3
24.	Maryland	21.5	49.	Nevada	.5
25.	Georgia	21.3	50.	Wyoming	---

AVERAGE **26.01**

Source: M. M. Chambers. Grapevine. April, 1972. p. 1051.

BACHELOR'S DEGREES GRANTED, 1970-71

State	1970-71	State	1970-71
50 States & D.C.	839,730		
1. California	73,844	26. Colorado	12,401
2. New York	72,235	27. Kansas	12,360
3. Pennsylvania	50,074	28. Connecticut	11,499
4. Ohio	44,325	29. Oregon	10,069
5. Texas	43, 239	30. Nebraska	9,876
6. Illinois	41,861	31. Utah	9,386
7. Michigan	36,792	32. Mississippi	8,816
8. Massachusetts	30,632	33. Arizona	8,261
9. Indiana	23,642	34. South Carolina	8,039
10. Wisconsin	22,700	35. West Virginia	7,901
11. Florida	20,933	36. Arkansas	7,284
12. North Carolina	19,847	37. Dist. of Columbia	5,994
13. New Jersey	19,690	38. Rhode Island	5,107
14. Missouri	19,533	39. South Dakota	4,796
15. Minnesota	18,674	40. Maine	4,482
16. Tennessee	16,574	41. New Hampshire	4,328
17. Washington	16,556	42. New Mexico	4,327
18. Georgia	15,117	43. North Dakota	4,017
19. Iowa	14,784	44. MONTANA	3,991
20. Virginia	14,762	45. Hawaii	3,051
21. Louisiana	14,051	46. Vermont	3,045
22. Alabama	13,000	47. Idaho	2,744
23. Maryland	12,624	48. Delaware	1,602
24. Oklahoma	12,488	49. Wyoming	1,315
25. Kentucky	12,459	50. Nevada	1,253
		51. Alaska	369

Source: American Council on Education. *A Fact Book on Higher Education.* pp. 72.206-207.

FIRST PROFESSIONAL DEGREES GRANTED, 1970-71*

State	1970-71	State	1970-71
50 States & D.C.	37,946		
1. New York	4,195	26. Connecticut	449
2. California	3,893	27. Alabama	425
3. Illinois	2,461	28. Nebraska	402
4. Pennsylvania	2,386	29. Kansas	387
5. Texas	2,112	30. Washington	387
6. **Massachusetts**	2,111	31. Oklahoma	352
7. Ohio	1,730	32. South Carolina	278
8. Dist. of Columbia	1,544	33. Arizona	212
9. Michigan	1,481	34. Arkansas	206
10. Missouri	1,405	35. Mississippi	195
11. Tennessee	868	36. West Virginia	184
12. Indiana	866	37. Utah	166
13. Kentucky	844	38. New Mexico	82
14. Louisiana	820	39. Maine	58
15. Virginia	808	40. South Dakota	58
16. Georgia	769	41. Vermont	46
17. Minnesota	738	42. MONTANA	35
18. North Carolina	737	43. Idaho	34
19. New Jersey	683	44. North Dakota	34
20. Florida	666	45. Wyoming	34
21. Wisconsin	614	46. Alaska	0
22. Maryland	602	47. Delaware	0
23. Iowa	598	48. Hawaii	0
24. Colorado	502	49. Nevada	0
25. Oregon	489	50. New Hampshire	0
		51. Rhode Island	0

*First professional degrees are those which require at least 6 years of college work but are not masters or doctoral degrees.

Source: American Council on Education. A Fact Book on Higher Education. pp. 72.206-207.

MASTER'S DEGREES GRANTED, 1970-71

State	1970-71	State	1970-71
50 States & D.C.	230,509		
1. New York	29,971	26. Oklahoma	2,898
2. California	21,097	27. Kansas	2,849
3. Illinois	13,767	28. Minnesota	2,731
4. Michigan	13,261	29. Kentucky	2,765
5. Pennsylvania	12,434	30. Iowa	2,666
6. Massachusetts	11,236	31. Alabama	2,561
7. Ohio	9,762	32. Utah	2,016
8. Texas	9,603	33. Mississippi	1,656
9. Indiana	8,632	34. Nebraska	1,374
10. Missouri	6,009	35. Rhode Island	1,304
11. New Jersey	5,694	36. New Mexico	1,301
12. Florida	5,069	37. West Virginia	1,265
13. Wisconsin	4,815	38. Arkansas	1,185
14. Dist. of Columbia	4,632	39. Hawaii	1,104
15. Georgia	4,541	40. South Carolina	1,092
16. Connecticut	4,352	41. South Dakota	866
17. Colorado	3,571	42. Maine	746
18. North Carolina	3,443	43. Vermont	704
19. Washington	3,427	44. MONTANA	682
20. Louisiana	3,343	45. North Dakota	665
21. Oregon	3,251	46. New Hampshire	598
22. Maryland	3,244	47. Delaware	472
23. Tennessee	3,236	48. Idaho	462
24. Virginia	3,174	49. Wyoming	329
25. Arizona	3,155	50. Nevada	260
		51. Alaska	231

Source: American Council on Education. *A Fact Book on Higher Education.* pp. 72.210-211.

DOCTOR'S DEGREE[illegible] GRANTED, 1970-71

State	1970-71	State	1970-71
50 States & D.C.	32,107		
1. New York	3,370	26. Arizona	396
2. California	3,349	27. Utah	394
3. Illinois	2,086	28. Louisiana	391
4. Michigan	1,793	29. Kansas	387
5. Massachusetts	1,791	30. Virginia	372
6. Pennsylvania	1,636	31. Alabama	265
7. Ohio	1,419	32. Mississippi	225
8. Texas	1,358	33. Nebraska	223
9. Indiana	1,355	34. Rhode Island	207
10. Wisconsin	960	35. Kentucky	190
11. North Carolina	723	36. New Mexico	182
12. Florida	702	37. South Carolina	125
13. Iowa	702	38. North Dakota	118
14. Colorado	656	39. Arkansas	116
15. Missouri	645	40. West Virginia	102
16. Minnesota	613	41. Wyoming	88
17. Dist. of Columbia	576	42. Hawaii	78
18. Washington	574	43. MONTANA	76
19. Maryland	576	44. Delaware	75
20. New Jersey	551	45. Idaho	57
21. Connecticut	519	46. New Hampshire	54
22. Oregon	494	47. South Dakota	52
23. Tennessee	484	48. Vermont	28
24. Oklahoma	467	49. Maine	25
25. Georgia	456	50. Nevada	19
		51. Alaska	12

Source: American Council on Education. *A Fact Book on Higher Education*. pp. 72.214-215.

APPENDIX

Officers and Membership of Governing Boards and Councils, Montana Post-Secondary Education

State Board of Education:

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Superintendent of Public Instruction:

Mrs. Dolores Colburg

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Dr. Larry Blake, Flathead Valley

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